



IMARISHA YEAR THREE

Q3 QUARTERLY REPORT

**IMARISHA — TANZANIA ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING FOR
HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY AIDS**

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ABBREVIATIONS

ALAT	Association of Local Authorities in Tanzania
APS	Annual Program Statement
ES	Economic Strengthening
CADA	Community Active in Development Association
CHAC	Community HIV/AIDS Coordinator
CDC	US Center for Disease Control
CDO	Community Development Officer
CRP	Community Resource Person
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSG	Community savings group
DAI	Development Alternatives Inc.
DALDO	District Agriculture and Livestock Development Officer
DED	District Executive Director
DOD	US Department of Defense
DSW	Department of Social Welfare (within the Ministry of Health)
ED	Economic Development
EEW	Economic Empowerment Worker
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project
FHI 360	Family Health International (now encompassing former AED)
FOG	Fixed Obligation Grant
FSDT	Financial Sector Deepening Tanzania
FtF	Feed the Future
HEA	Household Economic Assessment
HES	Household Economic Strengthening
HBC	Home Based Care
HGNS	Household Gardening and Nutrition Strengthening training
HISA	Household Income and Savings Association
HKI	Helen Keller International
ICASA	International Conference on AIDS and STIs in Africa
IE	Impact Evaluation
IIF	IMARISHA Innovation Fund
IP	Implementing Partner
IPG	Implementing Partner Group
IMTWC	Impact Mitigation Technical Working Committee (of TACAIDS)
KIHUMBE	Kikundi cha Huduma Majumbani Mbeya
LGA	local government authorities
MAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLFD	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development
MIS	Management Information Systems
MOHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MUCOBA	Mufindi Community Bank
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
NCPA	National Costed Plan of Action for MVC
NMSF	National Multisectoral Framework for HIV/AIDS
OFSP	Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

PERSUAP	Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan
PPI	Progress out of Poverty Index
PSW	parasocial worker
RAC	Reaching Agents for Change
SUAP	Safer Use Action Plan
SWO	Social Welfare Officer
TAPP	Tanzania Agricultural Productivity Program
TACAIDS	Tanzanian Commission for AIDS
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TFDA`	Tanzania Food and Drug Administration
TIP	Tanzania Interfaith Partnership
TIMAP	Tanzania Informal Microfinance Association of Practitioners
TOT	Training of Trainers
TPRI	Tanzania Pesticide Research Institute
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VALO	Village Agriculture and Livestock Officer
VICOBA	Village community banking
WALO	Ward Agriculture and Livestock Officer
WEI	World Education Inc.

I. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

► Y3Q2 Project Management Summary

- ***Budget Realignment and Incremental Funding Request.***

In August 2013 IMARISHA submitted a request for incremental funding for 2014. IMARISHA was informed by the AOR that 2014 funding is delayed and the project was instructed to slow spending to ensure that the project would have sufficient funds to continue operating through March 2014. The implication is that activities have been significantly reduced for the last quarter of the year and severely reduced starting in 2014 pending receipt of incremental funding.

- ***Grants Facility Financial Management.*** During this quarter, IMARISHA made modifications to two grantee awards: Community Active in Development Association (CADA) and Kikundi cha Huduma Majumbani Mbeya (KIHUMBE). The purpose of this modification was to incorporate a clause related to Program Income which was left out of the previous agreement and stipulates clearly the method for the disposition of program income.

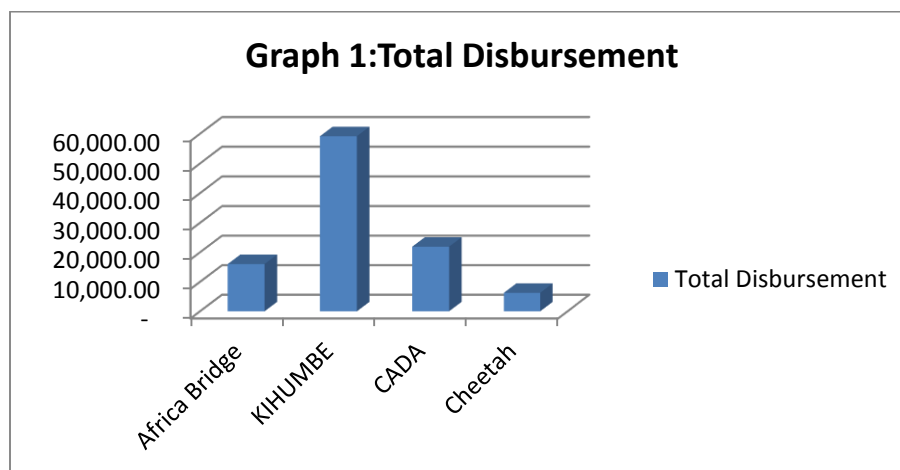
In early Q3 IMARISHA terminated grantee, BRAC Maendeleo Tanzania for poor performance. See Technical Area 2.2 for details on the grants as well as information on capacity building, and monitoring visits.

During Q3, milestone payments were made to grantees as laid out in Table I.

Table 1: Milestone Payments

GRANTEE	MILESTONE #	TOTAL GRANT	AMOUNT PAID (IN USD)	BALANCE NOT PAID (IN USD)	REMARKS
Cheetah Development	001	\$48,659.37	\$6,250.00	\$42,409.37	First milestone paid; second milestone has not been successfully achieved
CADA	001	\$60,305.13	\$21,875.00	\$38,430.13	First tranche paid; second tranche of \$18,750.00 to be paid in Q4
KIHUMBE	001	\$51,456.25 (FOG)	\$28,401.89	\$23,054.36	First and second tranches paid in Q2 and Q3; grant is on track
KIHUMBE	N/A	\$72,307.50 (in kind grant)	\$30,751.50	\$41,556.00	Procurement for tailoring and mechanic equipment started and 50% advance paid to two selected vendors
BRAC Maendeleo Tanzania	001	\$50,000.00	\$3,500	\$46,500.00	First tranche paid 2012, but grant terminated in Q3
Africa Bridge	N/A	\$68,271.00	\$16,000	\$52,271.00	Agreement signed in Q3; first tranche paid in Q3; grant is on track
Total		\$350,999.25	\$106,778.39	\$244,220.85	

Graph 1 below shows total disbursements to date.



Note: the IMARISHA Innovation Fund total grant facility is USD\$405,000. Of this, \$350,999.25 was awarded in grants. An additional \$14,608 of this has been allocated to grant related activities such as support for grantees from outside consultants (e.g., Alan Schroeder to provide pesticide safe use training, and in previous years, Damian Guilleminault to provide assistance with a market study). Finally, with the return of almost all of BRAC's grant funds (less \$3,500 for the 1st milestone payment) to the IIF and the surplus remaining, just over \$40,000 remains to be allocated to other grant activities. IMARISHA is currently discussing use of the remaining funds. One option being considered is making a series of innovation awards in early 2014.

Y3Q3 Deliverables:

- Modification received for incremental funding, key personnel and project period of performance, Y3Q1 ; budget realignment completed in Y3Q2; incremental funding request for Y4 submitted in Y3Q3
- 4 grants approved and awarded in Y3Q2
- Amendments made to two grantees in Y3Q3.
- Oversight of grants - ongoing

2. TECHNICAL PROGRAM

2.1 TECHNICAL AREA 1: INCREASING THE CAPACITY OF PEPFAR IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS (IPS)

OVERVIEW

In the first two years of operations, IMARISHA focused substantial resources on building the capacity of PEPFAR implementing partners to implement new and effective economic strengthening interventions for HIV vulnerable households. This has been done through a variety of partnerships, with IMARISHA engaging in training/TOTs, responding to technical assistance requests, presenting assessments and findings to implementing partner groups, sharing knowledge and providing experiential learning opportunities (including a study tour) and promoting improved oversight of households engaged in economic strengthening through mentoring and supervision activities. IMARISHA has worked with many international and Tanzanian partner organizations to begin or continue implementing economic strengthening programming. Much of the work has been done on demand and in some instances it has been delivered with a clear partner development plan (e.g. partners with whom IMARISHA has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)).

IMARISHA's engagement continues to go deeper, with the project providing multiple opportunities for organizations and partners to learn more about the tools and technical knowledge behind ES. Given IMARISHA's own limited resources, it has leveraged a cascade model of training to multiply learning opportunities, whereby IMARISHA cascades training from its specialist staff to partners/sub-partners to their hand-picked volunteers (whom are selected based on criteria provided by IMARISHA) and to LGAs, with the expectation that partners, sub-partners, and volunteers will further cascade the training down to the household level. A key component of this approach is that partners, sub-partners and LGAs will actively support the process on the ground as it goes to the household level.

Although cascade learning approaches face challenges in terms of quality, downstream learning and follow up, IMARISHA works extensively with partners in this area and, in Year 3, will focus on how best to improve the quality of ES activities, adjusting programming as needed. With some partners, such as Tunajali and WEI, new activities will also be implemented in line with new MOUs.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTIONS AND DELIVERABLES

► Continue to Support Existing PEPFAR MVC and HBC IPs and Support New Partners to Start ES

- **Formalize Partnerships with MOUs.** During Y3Q3, IMARISHA finalized its MOU with the Tanzania Interfaith Partnership (TIP). Given IMARISHA's anticipated close down in 2014, the MOU will go through June 2014. The main objective of the MOU will be to strengthen TIP partners' savings programs through its four key interfaith (Christian and Muslim partners) TEC, Bakwata, MUFTI and CCT.

Y3Q3 Deliverables:

- 6 MOUs in place in Y3 with WEI Pamoja Tuwalee, FHI 360 Pamoja Tuwalee, Africare Pamoja Tuwalee, Deloitte Tunajali, Pathfinder (for Tutunzane II and the LIFE project with EGPAF) and the Tanzania Interfaith Partnership.

► Continue Roll Out of IMARISHA Training and Training of Trainers (TOTs) with Deepened Engagement from Partners and LGAs.

- **Roll out of Core IMARISHA Training/TOT Courses. Roll out of Core IMARISHA Training/TOT Courses.** Following the receipt of incremental funding, IMARISHA was able to plan trainings with other partners that had also received additional funds. In Y3Q3, 15 training courses were undertaken, which are outlined in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Training Courses and TOTs in 2013

No	Partner	Region/District	ES Topic	Date	Total Participants
Q1-1	WEI	Korogwe	HGNS	March 2013	31
Q2-1	FHI 360	Mkuranga	HGNS, LCP and BBS Refresher	April 2013	38
Q2-2	Tunajali	Morogoro	Market Analysis	June 2013	45
Q2-3	WEI	Arusha	Intensive Savings (HISA)	June 2013	41
Q2-4	WEI	Arusha	Intensive Savings (HISA)	June 2013	30
Q3-1	Pathfinder	Dar Es Salaam	HISA Sensitization	July 2013	85
Q3-2	Pathfinder	Dar Es Salaam	Intensive Savings (HISA)	July 2013	45
Q3-3	Pathfinder	Dar Es Salaam	Intensive Savings (HISA)	July 2013	67
Q3-4	Pathfinder	Shinyanga	Intensive Savings (HISA)	August 2013	30
Q3-5	Pathfinder	Shinyanga	Intensive Savings (HISA)	August 2013	35
Q3-6	WEI	Arusha	Savings (HISA) MIS	August 2013	9
Q3-7	Africa Bridge	Rungwe	Pesticides Safe Usage	August 2013	28
Q3-8	Pathfinder	Kahama	Intensive Savings (HISA)	August 2013	33
Q3-9	Pathfinder	Kahama	Intensive Savings (HISA)	August 2013	31
Q3-10	Kilolo District Council	Kilolo	Introduction to Economic Strengthening and Policies for ES	September 2013	34
Q3-11	Kilolo District Council	Kilolo	Causal Modeling for ES	September 2013	34
Q3-12	Mufindi District Council	Mufindi	Introduction to Economic Strengthening and Policies for ES	September 2013	26

Q3-13	Mufindi District Council	Mufindi	Causal Modeling for ES	September 2013	26
Q3-14	Institute for Social Work/Intrahealth	Iringa	Introduction to Economic Strengthening (as part of PSW Refresher course)	September 2013	82
Q3-15	Pamoja Tuwalee Partners	Dar Es Salaam	Savings Study tools	September 2013	3
	TOTAL for Y3				753

- For WEI, IMARISHA trained 9 WEI and sub-partner staff in Arusha on savings group supervision and use of an industry standard Management Information System (MIS) for savings groups.
- For Pathfinder International IMARISHA conducted seven HISA Intensive Savings courses, three in Dar Es Salaam, and two each in Shinyanga and Kahama involving a total of 326 participants including Pathfinder staff, sub-partners, community development officers and community volunteers. In Dar es Salaam Livelihoods Manager, Daniel Laizer rolled out Savings Sensitization to 85 ward extension officers and community volunteers. This one-day session was followed by four concurrently run Intensive Savings courses, which were led by Mr. Laizer with support from four Community Resource Persons (CRPs) whom were contracted to help mentor new CRPs during the training. This is an approach used often for savings trainings as having experienced savings volunteers on hand to answer questions and share personal experiences aids to enrich the overall delivery of the methodology. One of the CRPs used for the Pathfinder training is a savings volunteer that works with Africare Pamoja Tuwalee partner, UMWEMA in Dodoma region. He was selected to help with this training given his strong experience in mobilizing and supporting savings groups. For Pathfinder trainings in Kahama and Shinyanga, the Livelihoods Manager worked experienced CRPs to train 129 (64 in Kahama, 65 in Shinyanga) new savings volunteers and LGAs.
- For Africa Bridge, IMARISHA consultant, Alan Schroeder and Economic Development Manager, Ipyana Mwakasaka conducted a pesticide safe use training for a total of 28 participants including the DALDO, livestock officers, para-veterinary, par-professionals, WALO, VALO and Africa Bridge staff in Tukuyu, Rungwe district, Mbeya. The training lasted for three days and covered the following modules:
 - Day 1 - morning Module 1 on Regulation 216 and the PERSUAP tool, with afternoon field training on visiting and evaluating agriculture inputs and pesticide sales;
 - Day 2 - morning Module 2 on Safe Pesticide Use, with afternoon field training on safely choosing, mixing and spraying acaricide on a dairy cow; and
 - Day 3 - morning Modules 3 on Livestock Pests and Diseases and 4 on Livestock Pests and Disease Prevention, with afternoon field training on understanding the chemicals found in an agriculture and livestock inputs (pesticide) shop.
- IMARISHA also provided an Introduction to Household Economic Strengthening training session to para-social (PSVs) workers for a refresher training organized by the Institute of Social Work and Intrahealth; 82 PSVs were trained.
- Led by Savings Consultant, Brett Matthews, IMARISHA organized a one-day training course for M&E and ES officers from Pamoja Tuwalee partners on how to use different focus group discussion and interview tools. The tools will be used as part of a joint savings study being implemented in Q4. See Technical Area 4 for more details.

- As part of the local government capacity building program underway in two districts in Iringa, IMARISHA trained ward extension officers in two training modules, Introduction to Economic Strengthening and Causal/Logic Models for Economic Strengthening in September. The introduction course was further enhanced with a review and discussion of national level policies that support economic strengthening in Tanzania; participants were exposed to simplified versions of various laws, policies and guidelines that support HES interventions to vulnerable households, particularly MVC households. The two modules were implemented with 26 extension officers in Mufindi and 34 extension officers in Kilolo. See more on the causal modeling training in Technical Area 4.



Photo: Causal Model Training with Extension Officers from Kilolo District

- **Design New IMARISHA Training Modules.** Finalization of the orange fleshed sweet potato manual is pending. This manual will provide basic instruction for the planting, harvesting, processing and use/consumption of orange fleshed sweet potato. The OFSP manual will be finalized in Y3Q4.

In addition to OFSP, IMARISHA will begin work in Q4 on the development of Swahili language financial education materials. The need for such materials has come up with partners at various points of implementation and was most recently emphasized during discussions with Africare sub-partners in Iringa region, whose savings groups are being approached by a bank in Iringa region, Mufindi Community Bank (MUCOBA), to provide agricultural loans to its savings group members.

Two key issues were identified with Iringa partners:

- I. While some savings group members may have a need for and ability to manage risks (e.g., the risks associated with managing repayments – particularly those involving a grace period), it is known that

for some savings group members, this risk is too great. Africare savings groups include both caregivers and non-caregivers. Discussions with savings group members has shown that some group members struggle to make the minimal weekly savings goals while others (usually non-caregivers) can meet the goals. IMARISHA is concerned that MUCOBA's targeting of savings groups may put group savings at risk to collateralize the loans of some members. Should the member fail to repay, the collateral associated with the loan could be seized by the bank, further weakening the financial position of others.

2. Africare sub-partner, Iringa Mercy Organization (IMO), revealed its own limitations on understanding interest rates. In August discussions, they noted the high interest rates associated with CRDB's agricultural lending program and the low interest and therefore favorable interest rates of MUCOBA bank. CRDB's interest rates are stated at 23% per annum on a declining balance; MUCOBA's are stated at 2.5% per month on a flat basis. When calculated for equivalency, MUCOBA's annual interest rates come out well over 40%.

Additionally, discussions with Africare Chief of Party, Herbert Mugumya, and Africare sub-partner, IMO demonstrated that financial risk is not well understood or considered with respect to ES programming. An IMO staff member was excited about the opportunity their savings group members might have with respect to getting ag loans without considering the potential consequences to more vulnerable savers in the group. Herbert also noted PEPFAR I's uncomfortable experience in using MFI lenders to make loans to caregivers, in which some loans went delinquent and were never repaid.

Following a discussion of these concerns at Africare's annual strategic planning meeting, two key needs were identified:

- Firstly, there is a need for partners, sub-partners, community volunteers and LGAs to understand the risk associated with lending.
- Secondly, there is a need to understand interest rates, how they are stated and charged.

IMARISHA has already done some cursory exploring of open source financial education materials available. Microfinance Opportunities, a US based NGO, has developed extensive materials on topics such as banking (including understanding interest rates), savings, debt management and household budgeting. Microfinance Opportunities also has guides on how to develop the materials to new local contexts. Equity Group Foundation out of Kenya has also done extensive financial education training using Swahili language materials. IMARISHA is exploring content from both and will work in-house to adopt new materials in Q4. Given limited time remaining on the project, the final materials will likely be piloted in select locations.

See Technical Area 2 for further information about IMARISHA's discussions with Financial Sector Deepening Tanzania (FSDT) on informal savings groups, FSDT's support of MUCOBA and financial education.

- ***Undertake Curriculum Review, Finalization of Core Trainings and Printing of Materials.***
Following the finalization of four key training course materials (HISA, HGNS, LCP and MIS) in Qs 1 and 2, IMARISHA moved to finalize second iterations of its Basic Business Skills and Market Analysis manuals, which is anticipated in Q4. The goal for all resource materials created is to make them available to share with partners and government. There is also a discussion on if the materials may be adopted by DSW as Tanzania's national training materials for economic strengthening.

- **Partner Meetings.** During Y3Q3, IMARISHA held its second partner event of the year, using the project's demonstration plot to showcase the highly versatile and nutritious orange fleshed sweet potatoes. During the event, IMARISHA and key partners shared important growing, harvesting, planting and processing information and distributed vines to attendees for replication and planting. See Technical Area 2 for more details.

Y3Q3 Deliverables:

- 1 new training module under development, 1 in planning
- 1 partner meeting

► Partner Mentoring and Monitoring Training Results.

Mentoring and Monitoring visits. During Y3Q3, IMARISHA staff undertook 5 monitoring visits. Of the monitoring visits, two were focused on savings groups, two on programs that promote household gardening and nutrition strengthening and one that promotes local chicken production. All IMARISHA Monitoring visits in Y3 are captured in Table 3.

Table 3: IMARISHA Monitoring Visits in 2013

Partner	Region	ES Topic	Who Completed and When	Joint Monitoring Visit?
Africare Pamoja Tuwalee and Deloitte Tunajali	Iringa	Various	COP, Deputy Director, February 2014	No but sub-partners were present and contributed; report submitted to partner
Africare Pamoja Tuwalee	Dodoma	Various; used also for prep for partner meeting	Economic Development Manager (EDM), March 2013	No; IMARISHA has report. Report was used to prepare for partner meeting
TIP	Kigoma	Savings	Livelihoods Manager (LM), June-July 2013	Yes. Report submitted to TIP
FHI 360 Pamoja Tuwalee	Coast/Mkuranga	LCP, HGNS, BBS	Deputy Director, EDM, and Livelihoods Coordinator, August 2013	Yes. Report submitted to FHI360.
FHI 360 Pamoja Tuwalee	Morogoro	Savings	LM, April 2013	Yes. Report submitted to FHI360.
Africare Pamoja Tuwalee	Iringa and Njombe	Local Chicken Production	Livelihoods Coordinator (LC), August 2013	Yes. Report submitted to Africare.
Pathfinder	Shinyanga	Household	LC, September	Yes. Report has

Tutunzane II		Gardening and Nutrition Strengthening	2013	been shared with Pathfinder.
WEI Pamoja Tuwalee	Korogwe	Household Gardening and Nutrition Strengthening/School Gardens	LC, September 2013	Yes. Report has been shared with WEI.
Deloitte Tunajali II	Iringa	Savings Groups	LM, September 2013	Yes. Report has been shared with Deloitte Tunajali.
Deloitte Tunajali II	Singida	Savings Groups	LM, September 2013	Yes. Report has been shared with Deloitte Tunajali.

For more information on these monitoring visits, please contract IMARISHA for the reports and specifics.

► Partnership Data Analysis

At of this writing five of IMARISHA's six MOU partners submitted quarterly data to IMARISHA for the quarter ending September 30, 2013. These partners are:

- Deloitte Tunajali (HBC/Care and Treatment)
- Tanzania Interfaith Partnership (HBC)
- Pathfinder (HBC and OVC)
- Africare Pamoja Tuwalee , and
- FHI360 Pamoja Tuwalee.

Only WEI failed to submit their data on time. Submission of this data is also noted in each partner MOU. Partner data is to be provided based on what partners themselves report to USAID (or CDC) based on their project's Performance Management Plans (PMP); IMARISHA did not request reporting against the PEPFAR TZED indicator which only shows the number of households that have had or been exposed to an economic opportunity.

Not surprisingly, economic strengthening data provided is not uniform from partner to partner. All partners reported on community savings group (CSG) activities and at minimum, were able to report on:

- Number of savings groups formed by region and
- Number of savings group members by region.

Most partners were also able to report on:

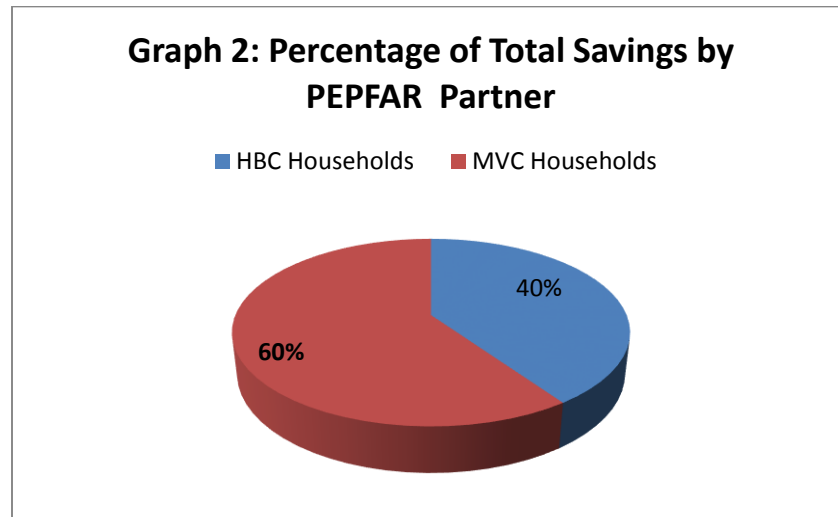
- Volume of group savings
- Volume/total of MVC Funds raised within the savings group
- Other sub-funds (e.g., social or emergency)
- Breakdown of savings group membership (e.g., caregiver versus non-caregiver, PLHIV versus non-PLHIV)
- Above data by region

Based on the data received, IMARISHA MOU partners have:

- Formed and are managing 2,758 community savings groups with 68,398 members across 10 regions of Tanzania;
- CSGs that are savings 7,266,062,785 Tanzanian shillings (or approximately \$4.54 million dollar)¹;
- CSGs have saved 248,885,000 in MVC funds, which is direct community charity that goes to support MVC in their communities for things such as uniforms, scholastic materials and other needs². This represents approximately 6% of total savings for those groups who are raising the funds;
- On a per-member basis, CSG member have saved 116,580 Tanzanian shillings.
- Regions with the highest individual savings rates are: Iringa (for both Africare and Tunajali), Morogoro, Dodoma (Africare only), Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar, with Africare savings groups in Iringa showing individual savings rates on average of 232,459 shillings.
- Lowest per member savings rates are in Kigoma (17,083 shillings), Singida (39,861 shillings) and Njombe (45,095 shillings).
- CSGs- on average- have 25 members.

Other notable trends from the data:

- Home-based care households have saved more money by a two to one margin (Graph 2);
- Home-based care organized savings groups have more members and groups (Graph 3); average savings of HBC CSGs is however, when compared with CSGs organized by MVC organizations, on average 120,692 shillings per member for MVC CSG members compared with 90,513 shillings per HBC CSG member

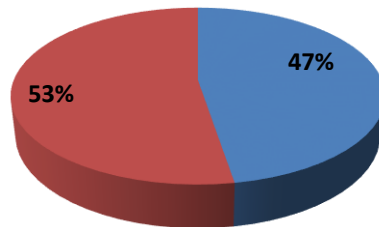


¹ Note: some of these savings groups have “cashed out” which means the reported balances reflect more than may currently be in the savings group. This is an issue that IMARISHA has raised with IPs and is one that use of the Savings MIS can address.

² These MVC funds were raised by three partners: FHI360, Africare and TIP.

Graph 3: Percentage of Members by Community Care Partner

■ HBC Savings Groups ■ MVC Savings Groups



Below are some observations of the various IMARISHA MOU partners:

- **Deloitte Tunajali.** Tunajali has a strong savings program. Its key ES activity is savings and using CSGs to ensure PLHIV and PLHIV household members are enrolled in the Community Health Fund (CHF). Tunajali showed good growth this part quarter in terms of new savings groups, members and cumulative savings; 152 groups 4,226 new members were added this quarter. Cumulative savings increased 681,306,698 this quarter. In email exchanges, Tunajali noted that its savings groups have not yet “cashed out.”

Of Tunajali’s CSG members, 59% of them are non-PLHIV (or have not disclosed their status); women outnumber men on a two to one basis.

Tunajali reported very little on other activities, noting only that eight PLHIV groups in Mufindi District had received 5.6 million shillings in grant funds from the district council (presumably from TACAIDS) to support income generating activities. This was highlighted as a success.

Tunajali noted some key challenges including getting CSG members enrolled in CHF, limited funds for training in ES thematic areas like local chicken production, unmet demand for business/entrepreneurship training and the need to be trained on the savings supervision and MIS. To the extent possible, bearing in mind financial realities, IMARISHA will work with Tunajali on these issues in the coming two quarters.

- **Pathfinder Tutunzane II.** Pathfinder began working with IMARISHA in Q3 to build its savings program; activities had previously been stalled due to funding constraints and even now, remain slow as funds to support the savings supervision and MIS are held up due to incremental funding issues. As a result of funding, Pathfinder has little data to share with IMARISHA during this quarter. We expect this to change in Y3Q4 as there are plans to undertake the savings supervision and MIS and IMARISHA staff have already held a sensitization session with key M&E staff to understand new M&E forms for savings.

Pathfinder was able to report on numbers of community volunteers trained in the savings methodology, number of new CSGs mobilized, as well as capacity building support to caretaker families in ES skills (agriculture, poultry rearing, goat keeping, gardening); these activities were not led by IMARISHA but we believe, by local extension officers.

Note: Pathfinder's report did not document "economic handouts" made for these activities. However, a recent presentation at the beginning of Y3Q4 noted that Pathfinder is still providing start-up kits and other inputs to help their beneficiary households start or maintain IGAs, a practice that all the MVC implementers have given up. This issue was raised with Pathfinder in an email communication in early October.

- **Tanzania Interfaith Partnership.** TIP is IMARISHA's newest MOU partner, but a partner that we have worked with sporadically over the past 2 years. TIP works in Kigoma and currently boasts 116 savings group, all within the first year of saving. Nonetheless, TIP's savings groups have saved 63,499,300 shillings, an average of 17,083 per member. Despite being a home based care provider, TIP is using the savings groups to also raise MVC funds in Kigoma region. One key focus on TIP's savings groups is engaging its members in IGAs, which vary from horticulture (tomatoes and other vegetables), to selling fish, rearing small animals, bee hives, soap, brick and charcoal making.

TIP notes its key challenges are inadequate knowledge by households on how to manage business, unmet demand for this type of knowledge and training, donor dependency, lack of capital for investment, limited economic opportunities in the region and fear of loans. TIP is one partner with whom IMARISHA will continue closer work in 2014, to the extent possible.

- **Africare Pamoja Tuwalee.** Of all the MVC partners with which IMARISHA works, Africare has the most robust savings program, currently managing 1194 CSGs with 28,583 members. Of these, 17,514 or 61% are caregivers. This number has gone up over time. Africare has also done an excellent job of using savings group to raise charity funds for MVC in the form of MVC funds, having raised almost 205 million shillings for MVC basic needs. This alone shows a remarkable shift away from donor dependency to community self reliance.

Africare reports that it has observed MVC caregivers positively responding to skills building sessions which have been cascaded to them in areas such as local chicken production, gardening, and CSG management. Anecdotally this was observed during a joint supervision with IMARISHA.

- **FHI360 Pamoja Tuwalee.** FHI360's ES program has remained steady, despite losing its ES Technical Officer in Y3Q3. FHI360 notes that its savings groups are increasingly productive in small handicrafts and other trade and agricultural businesses. Most of its success stories are related to savings groups. However, FHI360 notes that the majority of MVC caregivers are still not CSG members; they wish to join but lack the weekly savings contributions. Many also do not have skills to manage IGAs, face high food and income insecurity and live in economically depressed areas with few growth sectors.

Note: Given the last minute provision of data, IMARISHA had limited time to "crunch" the numbers but would like to take the opportunity to share some of the data at an upcoming IPG or Pamoja Tuwalee meeting.

► **Partnership Challenges**

As IMARISHA moves into its final year of programming, it is a priority to document and articulate lessons learned, successes and challenges that have been observed in providing technical assistance for household economic strengthening activities to existing PEPFAR programs. IMARISHA has experienced a high level of collaboration with partners in implementing these strategies and has observed significant improvements in the practice and adoption of new methodologies, particularly amongst our Pamoja Tuwalee partners and has also observed ongoing challenges worth highlighting and reflecting on to inform future programming, including:

- **Incremental funding.** As noted above and in previous quarterly reports, incremental funding has been an immense challenge this year for both IMARISHA and its partners. In Y3Q1 IMARISHA was unable to deliver significant training to partners due to funding constraints. Having received funds in Q2, training was again cancelled when partners faced their own funding issues. This was again an issue in Y3Q3 when more partners contacted IMARISHA to cancel or postpone courses due to lack of funding. In total, 17 courses were cancelled this year, putting tremendous pressure on IMARISHA to remain flexible and divert resources elsewhere. IMARISHA would be highly interested in engaging with USAID to determine how best to manage such situations in the future to minimize disruption to programming and loss of momentum with partners,
- **Monitoring and supervision.** This year IMARISHA has conducted 10 partner monitoring visits. The majority have been conducted in collaboration with partner staff, as is preferred by IMARISHA. While these activities are often difficult to organize and plan, particularly when done jointly), the visits often yield valuable insights into how the methodologies are or are not working and provides a collaborative environment for IMARISHA and partners to strategize together about how to best address identified challenges. A critical area that IMARISHA ardently promotes with partners is how they can support ongoing monitoring and supervision efforts of their sub-partners. Based on experiences from visits, IMARISHA has identified a few key generalizations on monitoring and supervision:
 - Monitoring and supervision of ES is not prioritized as part of other MVC or PLHIV activities. There are relatively few partners that employ a “case management” approach to reviewing how savings and IGA activities are being done, neither independently nor while monitoring other MVC or HBC activities.
 - Volunteers left unsupervised or mentored often forget/lose skills. Also, when not properly mentored, volunteers are more likely to adopt different activities or, in the worst of cases, are manipulated by others to change the activity to such an extent that rather than benefiting members, the activity becomes a burden on members (see note on monitoring trip with TIP above).
 - Local sub-partner staff members whose responsibilities are to oversee economic strengthening activities have, in some instances, not done supportive follow up for their groups, instead taking on a logistical role or focusing more on meeting numerical targets rather than trying to change the behavior of the community they are supporting.
 - With Pathfinder, who is funded by CDC, the expectation is that monitoring is the role of local government. However, it is widely acknowledged that unless daily subsistence allowances are paid to these government employees, such monitoring will often go undone. In addition, local government authorities are not able to manage data at their places of work due to a variety of challenges including lack of laptops, infected computers, and other work responsibilities.
- **Commitment to internal capacity building of partner staff.** IMARISHA has observed varying levels of commitment amongst some partners to ensuring that local organizations (sub-partners) are able to plan and implement their own ES activities according to best practice. Africare and WEI are noted as among the stronger organizations in building sub-partner staff capacity and encouraging sub-partner staff to be more engaged in ES activities.
- **Whose data is it?** During the course of program implementation, it has been observed amongst PEPFAR partners that it is not uncommon for new programs to ask local partners to help identify existing savings programs with the aim of converting the groups to a new methodology (e.g. converting VICOBA groups to HISA) that support MVC. With savings groups, this change may be valuable for the group, but it does beg a few key questions, namely:

- What is the long term impact of the savings program on MVC and HBC recipients/PLHIV?
- If in the pursuit of hitting PEPFAR targets, established groups are being re-trained, how effective is the approach and much are households truly benefiting?

For obvious reasons, this is a sensitive topic to address with partners, but IMARISHA would welcome a venue to bring partners and donors together to discuss a strategy that would enable implementers to reach PEPFAR targets and minimize or avoid using resources to re-train previously trained groups.

- **Getting data from partners.** Provision of partner economic strengthening data (e.g. progress on activities and updates on indicators tracked) has been inconsistent. This was the first quarter that IMARISHA was able to capture data on five of its six partners. Interestingly, in this quarter some ES data did not make it from the sub-partner to the prime partner to IMARISHA. For example, IMARISHA learned in August that TACAIDS had provide NMSF grants to 6 savings groups affiliated with Allamano Center in Iringa Municipal and yet Tunajali's report included grants received by Afya Women's PLHIV groups in Mufindi district only. Similarly, IMO noted that MVC savings groups had received grants from TASAF under the final distribution of TASAF II funding. How this information is captured and shared highlights how little transparency there is in the larger system of supporting HIV vulnerable households.

Y3Q3 Deliverables:

- Monitoring/ mentoring visits –5 Monitoring Visits to partners completed in Y3Q3

► Technical Assistance Facility

- **Continue to Provide TA to New and Existing Partners.** During this quarter IMARISHA was asked to review the scope of work for an internal Pact study of its WORTH savings module aimed at reviewing its impact, starting with Jali Watoto. IMARISHA provided comments on the scope and sent it back to Pact. No further assistance was requested.

Technical assistance has also been requested from Kimara Peer Educators based in Dar es Salaam and from KIHUMBE based in Mbeya. Kimara has requested IMARISHA assistance to support local poultry production and household gardening and nutrition strengthening training for work with young women. KIHUMBE has requested IMARISHA's assistance in supporting the development of savings groups under its DOD-funded HBC program. Given incremental funding issues, both requests have been postponed until funding is available.

Y3Q3 Deliverables:

- 1 Technical Assistance request

► Localize ES Training through Identification of an ES Center of Excellence

More than halfway through its own period of performance, IMARISHA is looking forward to the legacy that will be left behind and actively seeking out opportunities to deepen support for a local entity(ies) to carry forward the work of IMARISHA. IMARISHA's strategy is being developed with USAID FORWARD's initiative in mind and will seek to build local sustainability, foster innovation and build capacity to deliver results.

While progress earlier in the year was ahead of schedule, subsequent work on this strategy has been postponed in light of changing priorities and the need to support the National Government on the development of Household Economic Strengthening Guidelines over Q2-Q4 (see Technical Area 3 for more details).

Dependent on demands and resources, IMARISHA hopes to pick this work back up later in Y3 and there is consideration that this work may be continued through the IMARISHA Innovation Fund. IMARISHA will explore the possibility of releasing a Concept Note to explore possibilities in a variety of areas, including adult-learning and economic strengthening activities that seek to link with existing staff/lecturers that already have capacity in key areas.

Y3Q3 Deliverables:

- Expression of Interest Solicitation to Identify Organizations and Trainers to guide decision making and choice of a model – on hold
- Selection of model with draft sustainability plan – on hold
- Costing study to look at willingness to pay – on hold
- Skills transfer within key training areas – on hold
- Review of progress and finalize transition plan – on hold

2.2 TECHNICAL AREA 2: ESTABLISH PARTNERSHIPS, LINKAGES, AND PILOT PROGRAMS

OVERVIEW

Although IMARISHA is investing significant staff resources in capacity building for local partners (Technical Area 1) and the government (Technical Area 3), the efforts to expand economic strengthening require good partnerships with the private sector and development partners, strategic linkages to the right human and financial resources, and appropriate investments to support innovations. IMARISHA will continue to work with its partners to ultimately establish their own linkages to expand ES efforts.

In the interim, IMARISHA's role is a dual one: 1) matchmaker to link partners with the right resources and partners that can provide the right skills and experience and 2) investor to fund new innovations through the grants facility. In some instances the grants facility will serve as both a linkage point and funder, supporting an innovation that includes a private sector or development partner who brings new experience in ES to an HIV vulnerable beneficiary group or service provider.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTIONS AND DELIVERABLES

► IMARISHA Innovation Fund (IIF)

- **Current Grants.** Following the awarding of four new grants last quarter, IMARISHA has been conducting due diligence and capacity building activities to ensure the successful implementation of program activities under these awards. During this quarter, several capacity building and monitoring trips have been conducted. One grantee, BRAC Maendeleo, was evaluated and eventually terminated in early Q3. See information on the current status of each IMARISHA Innovation Fund grantee in Table 4.

Table 4: Awarded Grants from the IMARISHA Innovation Fund

Organization and Region	Innovation Title	Number of direct Beneficiaries	Funding Approved	Status
CADA (Mwanza)	Income generation through solar phone charging centers for PLHIV in off grid areas	100 HIV vulnerable households	\$60,305.13	Milestone 1 achieved and milestone 2 partially achieved; grant is on track
Cheetah Development (Iringa)	Food processing using solar dryers and franchises for women MVC caregivers (in partnership with IMO and IOP)	250 women from MVC households	\$48,659.37	Milestone 1 achieved and milestone 2 partially achieved; some discussion underway about making changes to grant due to implementation challenges
KIHUMBE (Mbeya)	Enhancing vocational	60 OVCs graduates	\$51,456.25 (FOG) and	Milestone 1 and 2 achieved on FOG;

	education skills and employment opportunities to OVCs through garage practical placement and tailoring in Mbeya region	from KIHUMBE's vocational training programs. Mechanics 28 men, 2 women; tailoring 28 women and 2 men	\$72,307.50 (In-Kind Grant)	Tailoring and mechanic equipment procurement process underway and 50% advance already paid to selected vendors; equipment to be delivered in early Q4; grant is behind due to procurement; considering no cost extension
Africa Bridge (Mbeya)	Dairy Cow Cooperatives for Economic Strengthening	60 MVC households	\$68,271	Revised agreement signed and milestone I achieved; pesticide training completed in line with USAID PERSUAP; SUAP submitted to USAID in late August 2013
BRAC Maendeleo Tanzania (Dar es Salaam)	Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents (ELA) Program, Economic Strengthening project.	1200 Adolescent girls	\$50,000	Milestone I achieved in 2012; agreement terminated on 23/7/2013 due to poor performance

- **Conduct Capacity Building Training for Grantees.** Capacity building training was conducted for three grantees during Y3Q3: Africa Bridge, Cheetah Development and KIHUMBE.
 - **Africa Bridge.** During Q3 IMARISHA grants manager and procurement specialist conducted some grants management capacity building for Africa Bridge. The first capacity building training helped the organization to update its organizational structure with clear lines of responsibilities and accountability, and update its existing financial and procurement manuals. The manuals were updated, shared and approved for use. Africa Bridge staff also trained on best practice financial and procurement procedures. IMARISHA staff also spent time reviewing the signed agreement with respect to all the contractual requirements that includes milestones payments, marking and branding, environmental compliance, activities to be implemented (implementation plan reviewed, updated and approved), outcomes to be realized at the end of the project, and monitoring and evaluation plan.

The second capacity building training on safe pesticide use and milk handling practices was conducted by a specialist consultant, Alan Schroeder, in collaboration with IMARISHA's Economic Development Manager. The training was conducted for 3 days in Rungwe with the District Agriculture and Livestock team, Para-vets, Para-professionals, ward agriculture and livestock officer (WALO), village agriculture and livestock officer (VALO) and Africa Bridge staff. Following the completion of the training, a training report was completed and Safe Use Action Plan (SUAP) developed and submitted to USAID for approval.

Finally, IMARISHA also supported Africa Bridge (at its request) on the procurement of dairy cows. In August, 2013 the IMARISHA's procurement officer went to Africa Bridge to provide support, including:

- Providing an overview of the procurement process and necessary steps to the Assistant District Veterinary Officer and Africa Bridge prior to beginning process;
 - Assisting with the drafting of the Request for Quotation to be used by Africa Bridge for solicitation of goods;
 - Assisting with the opening, review and evaluation of submitted quotations; and,
 - Assisting with the selection memo and justification for winning vendor.
- **Cheetah Development.** As part of a 3-day monitoring visit to Cheetah Development, Grants Manager, Rose Kihulya, worked with new Cheetah staff to review and clarify contractual requirements under the award. Topics emphasized included: adherence to the project implementation plan, adherence to set milestones, overview of the branding and marking requirement and review of overall project objectives. Additional details of the visit are elaborated below.

KIHUMBE. In July 2013, the IMARISHA Economic Development Manager conducted market analysis training for KIHUMBE and provided support in the development of case studies and example to be included in KIHUMBE's training manuals.

In addition, IMARISHA undertook the procurement of tailoring and auto mechanic equipment for KIHUMBE's In Kind award. Where appropriate, IMARISHA included KIHUMBE in the process as a capacity building measure for the organization. Key steps undertaken through the process included:

- Undertaking a market review to determine potential vendors to supply the tailoring and mechanics equipment. Site visits in Dar es Salaam to major markets centers were conducted to verify stock, presence, legitimacy and to obtain contact details.;
 - Drafting and releasing a Request for Proposal ;
 - Establishing a bid review committee and conducting an evaluation; and
 - Awarding purchase orders to successful vendors.
- ***Grantee Achievement of Milestones.***
- **Africa Bridge.** Africa Bridge is on track with program implementation. During this quarter, they successfully completed Milestone #1. Key activities undertaken include:
 - Finalizing implementation and monitoring and evaluation plans;
 - Forming five dairy cooperatives;
 - Conducting theoretical and practical training for cooperative members for 10 days on basic heifer and bull care, modern feeding and veterinary practices;
 - Collecting initial baseline data; and
 - Completing five days training of para-professional and mentors on roles and responsibilities, including: supporting dairy cattle husbandry, cow shed maintenance and management, control and treatment of diseases, milking/milk safe handling practices, as well as the basics of entrepreneurship and record keeping. In total, Africa Bridge has trained 189 paraprofessionals, coop members and LGAs in various aspects of dairy cattle animal husbandry.

CADA. CADA is mostly on track with program implementation. During this period, they experienced minor issues that have resulted in delays on implementation. This include: delayed finalization of training manuals and delayed mobilization of interested communities. As a result of these delays, the business and solar technology trainings were subsequently delayed, however, IMARISHA expects that implementation will resume on schedule over the course of the next period. Key activities undertaken during this quarter include:

- Identification and registration of 100 beneficiary households to participate in the solar phone charging center project;
- Formation of 20 groups (five members each) in Magu and Busega districts to run the solar phone charging centers;
- Recruitment and employment of two qualified coaches for solar technology and business support for the program; and
- Development of business and solar technology manuals for use under the program.

Cheetah Development. Cheetah is delayed on the implementation of their award and faced several challenges over this quarter. The most significant issue Cheetah faced was related to the timing of the grant award approval, which came out in late April, just as the harvest season was coming to a close. As the project relies on the ability of beneficiaries to dry fruits and vegetables with the solar dryer, this resulted in delays due to a lack of appropriate, available produce. A key setback was the inability to sell solar dryers as potential customers are not likely to buy until they can use them, which will now be at the next harvest season (between January and June). In addition to the seasonality issue, Cheetah has also experienced issues with one of its local partners, Ilula Orphans Program, a sub-partner to Africare Pamoja Tuwalee, which has not been responsive in helping Cheetah identify appropriate groups for the program. At this writing, Cheetah is preparing a proposal for IMARISHA's review on how to modify the program to include another partner to help them source new beneficiary households. IMARISHA anticipates amending Cheetah's grant agreement in Y3Q4 to accommodate the change as well granting Cheetah a no-cost extensions.

Even given the challenges Cheetah has faced over this quarter, they have still managed to accomplish several key activities, including:

- Finalization of its registration of subsidiary, Reservoir;
- Recruiting and training four franchisees;
- Training 90+ women on effective use of solar drying racks, food processing and food safety and entrepreneurship in the villages of Ikokoto A and B, Masukanzi and Ruaha-Mbuyuni in Kilolo district;
- Identifying primary rack producer and beginning rack production;
- Producing training manual on use of the solar dryer; and
- Engaging new financial service providers, Mufindi Community Bank (MUCOBA) and Mama Bahati Foundation to provide financing to groups in lieu of CRDB. These organizations are being used in lieu of CRDB for financing the dryers. The change came upon review of the financing options from CRDB, which were significantly higher than those of MUCOBA and Mama Bahati Foundation and also the requirement of CRDB that all groups seeking finance must be officially registered.

KIHUMBE. KIHUMBE has had a successful quarter. However, given delays associated with the procurement of equipment for the incubation center, including the additional

installation and modification work on the building and grounds, the implementation is behind. It is anticipated that KIHUMBE will be granted a no-cost extension in early Q4.

- Regardless of delays, KIHUMBE successfully completed two Milestone activities during this quarter, which include recruitment and employment of two foreman for the incubation center for its auto shop and tailoring work;
 - Identification of beneficiaries;
 - Completion the renovation of the Centre, including the construction of an access ramp that allows passage over a drainage ditch off the main road into the property, sub-structure roofing and a new wall, window and door construction for both the tailoring and auto mechanic workshops. These renovations are part of KIHUMBE's cost share for the grant;
 - Development and finalization of training curriculum (business management, record keeping, customer care, and marketing); and
 - Development and production of promotional materials for the Centre, which will be shared with government, primary and secondary school administrators, community members, expected employers(i.e. auto garages and tailoring shop owners) and other prominent stakeholders that will support the incubation center and help the graduates to be employed.
- **Monitoring Visit to Grantees.** During Y3Q3, IMARISHA conducted monitoring visits to CADA and Cheetah Development.

CADA: A combination of file audit and monitoring visit was conducted. This included interviews and meetings with the project management team, local government authorities and beneficiaries. With CADA management, IMARISHA reviewed the implementation plan and milestones. Also, financial and procurement files were audited against their financial and procurement manuals to assess adherence to newly implemented policies and procedures.

The IMARISHA team visited 2 villages at Magu District, Lumeji at Sukuma ward and Ng'haya, where the project is being implemented. The team was able to meet with the Village Executive Officers and the beneficiaries who have been selected to participate in the solar phone charging project. The team also visited the CADA office in Busega district. Key observations from these visits include:

- Beneficiary recruitment and 20 formation is on track;
- Business and technology manuals have been produced, coaches hired and solar phone charging kits have been procured. CADA is managing its project timelines closely; and,
- Adherence to new policies and procedures require more attention and review. It was noted during the file audit that some financial documents were missing appropriate back-up. During the visit, CADA's project accountant was out sick, however follow up was made subsequently and to ensure the paperwork is put in place. The will be evaluated during the next due diligence visit.

Cheetah Development: The objective of the monitoring was to observe program implementation progress as it relates to the approved implementation plan for the award and to ensure that milestones are on track, beneficiaries are engaged appropriately as per the approved award, and to provide on any identified issues. This visit included a day in the Cheetah office reviewing deliverables and milestones and two days of field visits in Masukanzi and Ikokoto B

villages to verify the milestones achieved and document any success stories. The following observations were made during the visit:

- Participants in Masukanzi and Ikokoto B villages were able to explain the process of food processing step by step, as well as convey their understanding of food safety issues and how to use the drying rack;
 - Franchisees had been recruited, trained and certified;
 - The training manual and recipe book had been developed and translated into Kiswahili and was in use by beneficiaries in the selected villages, however it was also observed that not all the manuals were appropriately branded (subsequently this was corrected);
 - While trainings were underway, these were not being conducted through the process of identification of pre-organized groups. Cheetah noted this was due to several factors, including challenges linking with IOP; and
 - Seasonality issues were impacting the ability of beneficiaries to purchase dryers, as the cost is not insignificant and, without having fruits and vegetables to work with, would not be able to recoup the costs through sales of dried products. Cheetah is confident that, once the harvest season comes around, beneficiaries will be more inclined to invest in the solar dryers.
- **Termination of Grantee.** As noted during the Y3Q2 reporting period, IMARISHA conducted three monitoring visits to BRAC Maendeleo in Dar es Salaam (Temeke) and at the branch and head quarter offices on 03/4/2013, 19/06/ 2013 and 25/06/2013. The visits continued to reveal serious problems with the ELA program, most notably a failure to perform as per the approved award and failure to adhere to contractual requirements. Most worrisome was that the core methodology for empowering and building capacity for the girls in the ELA program was not being followed. The methodology proposed represented a holistic and responsible approach for recruiting adolescent girls and providing both financial literacy training and training in a livelihoods area to ensure that these young women would be prepared to take on the responsibility of a loan through the program.

Evaluation during due diligence visits revealed that this was not taking place and that many girls were receiving loans before receiving any training. IMARISHA made repeated attempts to support BRAC Maendeleo, working with management to re-evaluate the implementation plan and adjust the training schedule to ensure that the training of these young girls proceeded as expected. Subsequent follow visits revealed that BRAC Maendeleo was still not adhering to the training schedule and implementation plan and was out of compliance with key requirements under their award. In early Y3Q3 the IMARISHA COP met with USAID to recommend terminating the grant, after which time the grant was officially terminated. In total, DAI made one milestone payment of \$3,500 to BRAC Maendeleo for verifiable work.

Y3Q3 Deliverables:

- 4 grants approved and awarded; 1 grantee terminated
- 3 capacity building trainings provided to IIF grantees
- 2 monitoring visits conducted

► Partnerships and Linkages with Feed the Future and Other Development Partners.

- **Formalize Linkages with Different FtF Partners and Development Partners.** During Y3Q3, IMARISHA began work with TAPP as per the terms of the formalized MOU, engaged with them to organize two farmer field days and participate in the Feed the Future Nane Nane Exhibition. IMARISHA also worked extensively with TAPP during preparation and execution of the orange fleshed

sweet potato harvest event hosted by IMARISHA at its office compound in July. See below for more information on this event.

- **OFSP Harvest Event.** In early Y3Q3, IMARISHA hosted the Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato Harvest in collaboration with Helen Keller International's 'Reaching Agents for Change' Project and two Feed the Future programs; the Mwanzo Bora Nutrition Program and the Tanzania Agriculture Productivity Program. A powerful contender in the fight against malnutrition and food insecurity, the focus of the event will be on how orange fleshed sweet potatoes may be used throughout Tanzania as a pathway out of poverty, whether at the household level for personal consumption or more widely as an income-generating opportunity.

During the event, IMARISHA and partners gave presentations and demonstrations on the nutritional and economic benefits that orange fleshed sweet potatoes offer. Guest speakers included USAID Mission Director Sharon Cromer and Mr. Obey Assery, Director of Coordination of Government Business in the Prime Minister's Office.



Demonstration of
a Sack Garden



Demonstration of
Solar Drying OFSP



Sampling a Variety
of OFSP products



Materials on OFSP, including Mataya and Kiegea
Vines for Planting are Distributed to Guests!

Following the event, IMARISHA was delighted to see participants of the event progress in their own adoption and promotion of this incredibly versatile food. During this quarter Ms. Brendansia Kileo made news when she was featured in an article in The Guardian Newspaper, spreading the word about the importance of OFSP and offering recommendations on how to promote the production and use of OFSP more broadly throughout Tanzania. The full article can be found at the following link or on

IMARISHA's Facebook page: <http://www.ippmedia.com/frontend/index.php?l=60168>. We have also included it in our communications section.

- **Nane Nane 2013.** IMARISHA, along with Feed the Future partners TAPP, NAKAFA, iAgri, Tuboresha Chakula and Mwanzo Bora, participated in the annual Nane Nane Agricultural Exhibition in Morogoro. The purpose of this annual event is to bring together farmers, institutions of higher learning, nonprofit organizations, financial institutions, CSO's, and government officials to learn from each other. Increased consultations among the different stakeholders are expected to expand knowledge, improve agricultural technology, enhance productivity, and increase income. This year's theme was "Producing Market-Driven Agricultural Products."

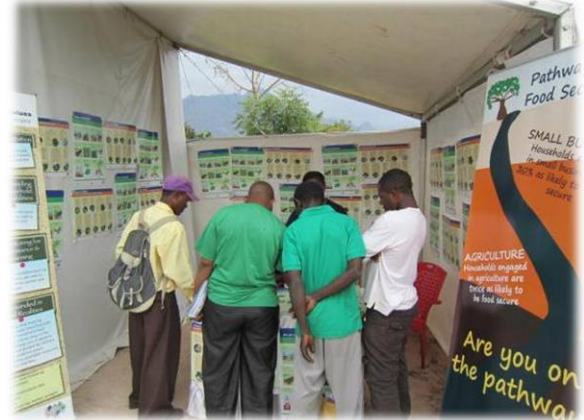
During the exhibition, IMARISHA showcased some of its work in the agriculture sector. Presentations focused on how IMARISHA empowers vulnerable communities through low cost, appropriate agricultural interventions. Over the five days, the IMARISHA booth (featured below) had 150 visitors. Visitors to the group were educated on:

1. Savings Groups, specifically: group formation, including purpose of groups, how groups are organized, benefits of joining groups; savings group methodologies, including, how to save, buy shares, and loan facilities and how to leverage loans as capital for agricultural activities.
2. Local Chicken Production Best Practices, specifically: chicken rearing, program hatching, feeding, disease control and treatment;
3. Business Skills, specifically: approaching agricultural production as enterprise; business start-up: securing capital, record-keeping, establishing a consumer base, and market share; and
4. Orange-fleshed Sweet Potato, specifically: cultivation, nutritional benefits of OFSP, and drought resistance.

USAID Mission Director Sharon L. Cromer : *'Given that orange flesh sweet potatoes can be grown throughout Tanzania and they are not labor intensive, it is an ideal crop for vulnerable households who may have limited time, money for investment, productive capacity, or ability to manage other crops.'*



IMARISHA Booth at Nane Nane Exhibition



- **Farmer Field Day in Kilosa District in Morogoro and Tanga regions.** In August and September, TAPP and IMARISHA hosted two Farmer Field Day events in Changarawe village, Kilosa district and in Segera, Handeni District. While much of the focus was on TAPP's work engaging smallholder farmers in commercial horticulture, IMARISHA played a critical role in inviting beneficiaries from PEPFAR OVC partners who- through their participation in savings groups- are beginning to amass enough capital to consider bigger investment in new technologies.

IMARISHA brings farmers from FHI360 Pamoja Tuwalee savings group to participate in Farmer Field Day in Kilosa



The objective of these 'Farmer Field Days' is to promote the investment of advanced technologies for improved horticulture production, including improved seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and drip irrigation. In addition, the event offers a unique opportunity for

IMARISHA, TAPP and other key organizers to promote other core messages targeted at reducing household poverty and food insecurity to participants. Participants included farmers from most vulnerable children (MVC) households, local government leaders as well as extension officers. On hand to answer any questions were representatives from both projects, including IMARISHA's Livelihoods Coordinator, Lucy Maziku, and several agronomists and the Chief of Party from TAPP.

In Kilosa IMARISHA invited FHI360 Pamoja Tuwalee partner, HACOCA to invite 60 savings group members. Similarly, in Segera, WEI Pamoja Tuwalee partners TEWOREC and TALISDA invited 92 savings group members from its programs to participate.

Whether using the technology to cultivate crops in a larger area or to simply improve overall horticulture productivity, IMARISHA stressed to farmers from savings groups the potential these investments present for increasing both income and food security.

IMARISHA brings farmers from WEI Pamoja Tuwalee savings group to participate in Farmer Field Day in Segera



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- **Other Partnerships.** In addition the partnerships noted above, IMARISHA has also engaged with Feed the Future partner Mwanzo Bora on an ad hoc basis. Mwanzo Bora provided IMARISHA with a strong field visit site during the partner meeting and worked with IMARISHA staff on the OFSP Event, including identifying and inviting beneficiaries from Morogoro to speak at the event. IMARISHA is hopeful that these events will forge the way for further collaboration.

IMARISHA also continues to have discussions with FANTA about the creation of community materials that cover both agriculture and nutrition issues. As it currently stands, the idea is to work with

another PEPFAR partner, such as WEI, to help bring these materials into existence. This will be done pending resource availability.

In terms of other development and private sector partners, IMARISHA continues its engagement with the Reaching Agents of Change program funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. As noted above, HKI/RAC was also a key contributor to the OFSP harvest event. IMARISHA also supported RAC's work in Mkuranga later the same week as the OFSP event at a second event celebrating the harvest. Subsequently, IMARISHA's Livelihoods Coordinator worked with FHI360 Pamoja Tuwalee partner, JIMAWACO to develop and submit a proposal for funding to RAC for an OFSP project. At this time the outcome of this work is unknown.

As previously noted, IMARISHA Livelihoods Manager Daniel Laizer has approached the Association of Local Authorities in Tanzania (ALAT) to speak at a meetings of local government authorities on informal savings groups and their role in local economic development. Again in August 2013, ALAT covered costs for Mr. Laizer to attend a workshop in Mwanza to discuss local economic development. Mr. Laizer facilitated sessions on the importance and use of informal savings groups to build financial access and experience with financial services. Mr. Laizer stressed the importance of savings as an entry point for poor communities into the formal sectors that generally drive economic growth. 70 local government authorities from the Lake Zone and Morogoro were present at the meeting.

ALAT has expressed interest in having IMARISHA continue to lead sensitization sessions with LGAs on savings groups and IMARISHA is in conversations with ALAT to determine how this can benefit broader objectives to support HIV vulnerable households. While initial conversations noted the establishment of an MOU, given the planned close down of IMARISHA in late 2014, this will not be pursued.

IMARISHA continues to meet regularly with FSDT, a key donor trust fund that support financial access in Tanzania. While in previous quarters DAI has participated in seminars on microinsurance and at the meeting of the Tanzania Informal Microfinance Association of Practitioners (TIMAP), this quarter TIMAP held no meetings. IMARISHA has continued conversations with FSDT through this quarter, this time on the topic of agricultural lending through MUCOBA and its targeting of savings groups. IMARISHA learned that FSDT is supporting MUCOBA for expansion of agriculture lending to farmers in the Iringa region. However, FSDT was unaware of MUCOBA's practice of targeting both farmer and savings groups to identify new clients. IMARISHA and FSDT are currently discussing options to improve client understanding of risk and bank understanding of savings groups, including holding a seminar on the topic in Iringa region to key stakeholders. IMARISHA is also planning to develop new financial education materials to be piloted in Iringa.

These discussions come at an interesting time for FSDT who has recently sponsored a study of Informal Financial Groups on behalf of the Bank of Tanzania. DAI, through a separate contract, completed the study in conjunction with a local consultant. IMARISHA hopes to hold an informal meeting in January or February to share the finalized study with interested partners.

- **Directory of Potential Economic Strengthening Organizations.** IMARISHA's full time intern continued to work on the directory through Y3Q3 and has made substantial strides to validate the information and get service providers to confirm their interest in participation. Given their interest in linkages and referrals, the directory may be an appropriate tool to turn over to FHI360 LIFT program when it begins in Tanzania later this year. A draft directory is anticipated in early Y4.

Y3Q3 Deliverables:

- 4 agriculture linkage and promotion activities undertaken with development partners in Y3Q3

2.3 TECHNICAL AREA 3: IMPROVE GOT CAPACITY

OVERVIEW

As PEPFAR shifts its strategy from emergency response to sustainable country ownership through a health systems approach, it is imperative that the Tanzanian Government to address issues of poverty and to engage in new ways to support vulnerable families adopt health seeking behaviors. USAID FORWARD's objective to build local capacity to deliver results sits front and center in IMARISHA's response to improving the Government of Tanzania's coordination and role in supporting vulnerable populations, including those affected by HIV.

Over the past two years, IMARISHA has engaged representatives at the national government level around issues of economic mitigation and poverty reduction, creating dialogue amongst those that work in health and social welfare spheres. This dialogue has not be without its challenges as, particularly within the context of HIV, economic priorities are not given as much support as other social and health priorities. Another challenge lies in the fact that these economic interventions are outside the expertise of key ministry staff, whose expertise lie in health and social welfare disciplines. Sensitization of national government staff members is essential to help them better understand the potential positive relationship that ES can have on health outcomes.

In 2012, IMARISHA worked with the Department of Social Welfare (DSW) as a taskforce member to help support the creation of the new National Costed Plan of Action for Most Vulnerable Children, in which household economic strengthening was codified in the framework. On issues related to ES, IMARISHA is often a sole voice, though more recently TASAF has engaged in the discussion and has been coordinating with DSW. This coordination and collaboration is especially critical going forward as the Government decides on how to support vulnerable households, including those with MVC and PLHIV, with its limited resources.

With TACAIDS, IMARISHA continues to engage in the TACAIDS-led Impact Mitigation Technical Working Committee, though these meetings are often irregular. Several meetings in Y2Q4 were convened to support the development of the National Multisectoral Framework for HIV/AIDS, with the group providing guidance on economic strengthening inputs for the framework and accompanying milestones. IMARISHA will continue to engage where there is opportunity and hopes to see more regular collaboration.

During 2012, TASAF III was inaugurated and will become operational in January 2013. Starting in June TASAF III initiated its cash transfer program in Bagamoyo and was set to roll out in 12 other districts, providing cash transfers to households below the food poverty line, cash for public work opportunities, savings and livelihood schemes - offers some good opportunities for greater inclusion for HIV vulnerable households. The program is expected to expand and be operational in 43 districts by December 2013.

Over the course of Year 3, IMARISHA will continue its work at the national level and will also begin supporting local government authorities (LGAs) in key pilot exercises that will seek to deepen both their functional and technical skills in key ES thematic areas. IMARISHA will support LGAs, whose expertise is more development oriented in order to better support ES around key thematic area, to look for ways to support vulnerable households going forward.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTIONS AND DELIVERABLES

► Support Local Government Authorities (LGA)

In Y2, IMARISHA began critical relationship building with the LGAs, both through the inclusion of specific extension officers (Social Welfare Officers (SWO), Ag Extension, Community HIV/AIDS Coordinator (CHAC) and Community Development Officers (CDO), in ES trainings and partner meetings, but also by

sharing important research with them, such as the data from the HEA. At the close of the year two, IMARISHA began designing a pilot LGA capacity building activity that aims to work more closely with LGAs at the ward level to strengthen their knowledge and expertise in key ES thematic areas so that they are better able to support economic strengthening activities for vulnerable households. The capacity building, which began rolling out in Y3Q3, includes training in key thematic areas, knowledge sharing on policy, and planning for ES engagement in partnership with CSOs.

- **Design and Plan LGA Capacity Building Program.** As noted above, IMARISHA undertook its first steps during Y2Q4 and Y3Q1 and 2 to understand, design and plan a pilot LGA program that not only met needs of the districts but also met the needs of implementing partners and communities working there. IMARISHA networked and shared knowledge with key partners: Africare, Deloitte Tunajali, World Education, Pathfinder and Wajibika. These meetings enabled IMARISHA to understand:
 - The work/relationship of partners with LGAs in different regions, including which relationships were collaborative/successful and enabled strong results for home based care or OVC support;
 - Which LGAs were being groomed for USAID FORWARD funding based on their budgeting, demonstrated capacity, and strong management of key health initiatives, and
 - Tools being used to share policy information and aid advocacy efforts to better serve vulnerable households.

These meetings also led to the selection of Kilolo and Mufindi districts as the locations for the pilot program.

During Y3Q1 and 2, IMARISHA spent significant time understanding the districts needs and getting their buy in to the process. In Y3Q2 IMARISHA drafted MOU and sent them to the districts for review and input. Then in Y3Q3, IMARISHA met with both districts councils, represented by the District Executive Directors and Council Chairs, to officially sign the Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs). Representatives from IMARISHA partners, (Africare, Tunajali and sub-partner Afya Women Group in Mufindi and Iringa Mercy Organization and Ilula Orphanage Program in Kilolo) were invited to attend the signing. Also present at the meeting were the District Executive Directors, DALDOs, DCDOs, CHACs, TASAF coordinators and SWOs.

Mufindi DED (left), IMARISHA Chief of Party (center) and Mufindi Council chair (right) signing MOU



After signing the MOUs IMARISHA's Deputy Technical Director led the team in the finalization of an implementation plan that would cover one year and went through a consensus process to select and approve wards. Wards were selected based on the HIV prevalence, number of MVCs and presence of the PEPFAR partners working in the wards. Finally, the teams jointly discussed and finalized monitoring and evaluation plans for the activities. These plans will guide the supervision of the program over its year of action.

After signing the MOUs, IMARISHA began implementation of a job competency assessment of select wards in both districts. The job competency assessment will help IMARISHA further tailor its offerings to the needs of ward extension staff and will serve as a baseline for the activity. The report will be completed in Q4 and shared with the Councils and USAID.

In preparation for the implementation phase of this program, IMARISHA hired a consultant to develop a set of job aides that outline key points of select policies that support economic strengthening. The aim of the policy pointers is to help the extension workers to understand the laws, policies and guidelines which support the implementation of the HES to vulnerable households. The draft policy pointers were shared with LGAs as part of Phase I of the capacity building activity undertaken in September 2013. Note: these policy pointers build off of work developed by World Education, however As WEI's job aides are inclusive of all aspects of MVC support not just HES, the IMARISHA consultant delved deeper into other aspects of ES, such as new policies on food security, value chains, land use (under MKURABITA), and access to finance. These policy pointers have been shared back with WEI. IMARISHA expects a follow up work on these in the coming quarters as the current policy pointers include outdated cooperatives and irrigation policies, which have recently been changed by the National Assembly. Once the policies are finalized, IMARISHA will update the policy pointers and make them available for wider distribution.

- **Roll Out Training/Capacity Building to LGAs.** The first training (Phase I) for ward extension officers was rolled out in mid-September 2013 as per the approved implementation plans between IMARISHA and Kilolo and Mufindi District Councils. Training was completed for 60 ward-level extension officers, specifically CDOs, agricultural extension officers, livestock extension officers, forest and natural resource officers and education coordinators. During this 3-day session, participants were given an Introduction to Household Economic Strengthening, an overview of Causal and Logic Models for HES and an overview of key policies that affect implementers of HES for vulnerable households (policy pointers.) Phase 2 will take place in November 2013 (Q4) and will focus on Intensive Savings. Further phases of training will be implemented in early 2014 pending receipt of incremental funding.
- **Monitor Activities.** The job competency assessment conducted by IMARISHA as well as pre-tests of extension officer knowledge administered at the start of the training will make up the baseline for future evaluation of this activity. As with PEPFAR partners, once training is completed, IMARISHA will return to the districts to monitor staff progress and engagement on ES. Monitoring visits will allow IMARISHA staff to mentor LGAs on specific skill areas, help trouble shoot issues that have arisen, and provide targeted refresher skills training. Monitoring will begin in Q1 and continue into 2014.
- **Roll Out Training/Capacity Building to LGAs.** IMARISHA, in collaboration with Kilolo and Mufindi District Councils, developed implementation plans identifying key ES interventions that ward extension officers will be trained in through these targeted HES capacity building initiatives. The Kilolo and Mufindi LGAs selected Community Development Officers, Agricultural Extension, Livestock Extension, and TASAF Coordinators, Forest Officers and Education Coordinators, mostly at the ward or village level. To the extent possible, IMARISHA would also like to see the participation of either a Social Welfare Officer or the Community HIV/AIDS Coordinator and other appropriate officer (Community Development or Ag/livestock Extension) at the District level for supervisory purposes. As noted above, the first training course covers an introduction to economic strengthening, causal modeling for ES, savings, and market analysis. Following this first course, LGAs will receive additional TOTs based on each district's MOU. These courses are anticipated to take place through the end of Y3 and into Y4Q1, based on availability of funding at a time mutually acceptable to all parties.

Y3Q3 Deliverables:

- MOUs with LGAs in 2 districts (including agreed upon capacity development programs) – signed in mid-August 2013
- ES Human Resource Job Capacity Survey – completed

► Ongoing Partnerships to Support the National Government: DSW, TACAIDS and TASAF.

Since its first year, IMARISHA has worked with TACAIDS and the DSW with the understanding that these organization serve as critical national levers for influencing ES activities for vulnerable populations within URT structures. In Y2, IMARISHA continued to provide support and technical assistance to DSW, particularly through the taskforce to develop a new National Costed Plan of Action and to TACAIDS through the Impact Mitigation Working Committee with respect to the new National Multisectoral Framework for HIV/AIDS and related milestones. IMARISHA continues to work with the above and other National government entities on an opportunistic basis to improve policies for implementing HES.

Department of Social Welfare

- **Support the Roll Out of National Costed Plan of Action (NCPA) II.** Following up on conversation held in Y3Q2, IMARISHA has developed terms of reference for the creation of national guidelines and other tools to support HES. In Y3Q3 DSW approved to the terms of reference and began work with IMARISHA to organize a taskforce to develop the guidelines with the aim being to use the framework of the NCPA II to develop a set of guidelines and other related tools for local government and civil society to effectively implement interventions, support households and monitor outcomes. It was agreed that the guidelines need to be comprehensive enough to guide implementation but so rigid or restrictive that it stifles innovations that may be developed to improve and enhance outcomes for MVC. It was also agreed that evaluation of HES should be aimed at building an evidence base of effective strategies to support MVC households and its members. Expected outputs of the taskforce include: Draft and final National Household Economic Strengthening Guidelines and a dissemination strategy for the guidelines. IMARISHA will serve as the secretariat for the taskforce and has agreed to support/fund the majority of its activities (although pending 2014 funding).

Taskforce members include both government and civil society including Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children (MCDGC), Ministry of Agriculture Food Security (MAFS), Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development (MLFD), TASAF, the Prime Minister's Office for Regional and Local Government (PMORALG), Pamoja Tuwalee represented by Africare, FHI360 ROADS project, World Vision, UNICEF and IMARISHA.

To assist with the drafting process, IMARISHA and DSW agreed to bring a consultant to assist with drafting and managing the taskforce. During Q3 IMARISHA vetted five resumes submitted for the work and interviewed three potential candidates for the consultancy before selecting Kenneth (Kenny) Manara to take on the assignment. Kenny had previously worked with IMARISHA on the development of the policy pointers for HES and, as a result, came with a deeper insight and knowledge about the policies that support household economic strengthening of vulnerable households in Tanzania.

The first taskforce meeting is planned for the first week of Y3Q4 in Bagamoyo, at which time a review of the first draft of the guidelines will be undertaken. Following the taskforce meeting, inputs will be provided to the consultant, who will make modifications to the draft and resubmit to DSW and IMARISHA for review. Following a thorough review and incorporation of additional inputs, the draft will be shared with a larger stakeholder audience, and again revised and updated. The aim is to get a

draft version of the guidelines to Ministry Management teams in early December. Given this schedule, IMARISHA anticipates completing the guidelines in early 2014. See planned implementation schedule in Table 5.

Table 5: Timeline for Developing National HES Guidelines

	Action and Intended outcome	Intended Outcomes	Responsibility	Timeframe	Anticipated Cost	Status
1	Determine with DSW, MCDGC and PMORALG focal persons and leadership members of the taskforce; review the draft TOR and finalize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of key taskforce members • Agreement and finalization of TOR • Selection of chair 	MCDGC, DSW, PMORALG and IMARISHA	June 21	No cost	Completed
2	Collect inputs from MVC – IPG on Taskforce TOR and HES draft process	The TOR of the taskforce would be shared with the MVC IPG at a stakeholder consultation to gain other input to the process	DSW to present TOR	June 27	No cost	Completed
3	Recruitment of Key facilitator/consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement and finalization of TOR for Consultant • Selection of Consultant • Consultant agreement signed 	DSW and IMARISHA	Early August 2013	21 working days of engaging consultant in drafting/ modification of guidelines	Completed
4	Engagement of consultant to develop draft outline and initial content for guideline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of relevant materials • Draft outline for guidelines • Draft initial content for guidelines across different HES thematic areas produced 	Consultant	Mid-August 2013	Consultant time	Completed
5	First Review meeting of draft HES guidelines with Taskforce team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consensus on process, content and timeline • Review Draft guidelines across different HES thematic areas produced by consultant 	DSW will facilitate the invitations; IMARISHA venue	October 1-3	Engaging key facilitator to lead the process during a 3 day meeting. Conference package and DSA for members of government	Planned for Q4
6	Convene stakeholders meeting (about 30 people will be participating in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Draft guidelines across 	DSW, and IMARISHA to	Week of 21 October in	Venue for 1 day, refreshments for 30	Planned for Q4

	stakeholders meeting) to share first full draft	different HES thematic areas produced by consultant	organize venue; DSW will arrange invitations;	Dar es Salaam	participants and DSA for PMORALG delegate	
7	Compile inputs from different contributors and harmonize content	Compile inputs and harmonize content; where required, follow up with late/incomplete submission	Consultant and IMARISHA	Early of November 2013	No cost	Planned for Q4
8	Share revised draft with Taskforce team to incorporate suggested revisions/modification	Revise guidelines as per feedback	Consultant	Week of 11 November	Conference package for 2 day meeting plus DSA for govt Taskforce members outside of Dar	Planned for Q4
9	Consultant will compile additional feedback and share with DSW and IMARISHA	Improved guidelines as per feedback; get consensus on what is to be shared with Ministries' Management Teams	Consultant	Mid November 2013	2 working days	Planned for Q4
11	Share draft with ministries' management teams. The first draft will go to MOHSW who will help determine how to share with MCDGC and PMORALG. MOHSW usually meets on Tuesdays.	Input on draft guidelines	Consultant, IMARISHA, MCDGC, PMORALG and MOHSW	Week of 25 November	Travel and logistics cost for consultant; other costs depending on need to travel to Dodoma	Planned for Q4
12	Consultant to finalize guidelines with inputs from ministries management teams	Finalized guidelines that effectively communicate to LGAs and IPs key responsibilities in HES	IMARISHA, MCDGC, PMORALG and DSW staff and/or consultant	Early December 2013	Engagement of key facilitator to lead the process during 2 days meeting. Conference package and DSA	Planned for Q4
13	Formal Submission of the document to DSW	Finalized guidelines submitted to DSW	IMARISHA, DSW	Mid December 2013	No cost	Planned for Q4
14	Printing	Final Draft	Secretariat (IMARISHA and DSW)	Mid December 2013	Printing cost	Planned for Q4
15	Launching and dissemination	Final Draft	Secretariat (IMARISHA and DSW)	January 2014	Cost of the event	Planned for Y4Q1

- **Continue to Support the DSW-led MVC M&E Working Group on M&E Indicators for MVC including for HES.** IMARISHA's Deputy Technical Director and M&E Specialist continues to work with the MVC M&E working group and MEASURE Evaluation on the creation of appropriate indicators for a new data management system (DMS). IMARISHA's MES will continue to provide input to the DSW and the lead partner, MEASURE Evaluation, on defining ES indicators to be included in the DMS. The IMARISHA Deputy Technical Director and Administrative Assistant, who supports IMARISHA's M&E work, attended a 3-day workshop in Bagamoyo in June, which focused on moving forward with the development of an M&E plan for the NCPA II. In addition to this workshop, IMARISHA participated in two other MVC M&E Technical working group meetings in Y3Q3.

TACAIDS

- **Participate in the TACAIDS Impact Mitigation Technical Working Committee (IMTWC).** IMARISHA is still a participant of the TACAIDS IMTWC. However, the committee has not met this year. TACAIDS has participated at IMARISHA events, but no collaborative work was undertaken this quarter. IMARISHA expects the launch of the NMSF in Y3Q4.
- **Contribute to National Multi-sectoral Framework (NMSF) for HIV/AIDS.** No further assistance has been requested since December 2012. At the time of this writing, the NMSF has not been finalized or released.

TASAF

- **Engagement with TASAF III and Capacity Building at the Local Level.** Following the partner meeting in Y3Q2, at which TASAF Executive Director, Ladilaus Mwanamaga gave opening remarks, IMARISHA Chief of Party, the Director and Senior Advisor, Amadeus Kamagenge, discussed some key opportunities for collaboration:
 - Organizing a meeting whereby TASAF shares its strategy and operations with key IMARISHA partners such as the Pamoja Tuwalee partners and other home based care organizations; and
 - Organize a joint monitoring trip for IMARISHA to visit up close TASAF's operations to begin making recommendations for PEPFAR Partner collaboration.

During Y3Q3 USAID asked IMARISHA to prepare a short concept note on opportunities for TASAF and USAID/PEPFAR community care partners to collaborate. An 8-page concept note was submitted, which covered 12 areas of collaboration, from identification and registries of savings and livelihood programs, to tools and M&E. The draft was shared with USAID, and, at the client's request, will not be shared with wider audiences until a series of TASAF joint mission reviews are complete.

Other Ministries

- **Engagement with Other Ministries.** As noted above, IMARISHA is working with MCDGC, PMORALG, MAFS, MLFD, and DSW on the national guidelines. IMARISHA expects this collaboration to continue into Q4 and beyond. In addition, IMARISHA has arranged a formal meeting with MAFS to discuss IEC materials created under a GIZ program 5 years ago. IMARISHA would like to utilize these materials for sharing with its partners.

Y3Q3 Deliverables:

- Continued engagement with TACAIDS, DSW and TASAF (as required) to support ES integration within their planned priorities – updates on progress of the technical assistance will be included in quarterly and annual reports.

► **Explore Partnerships with Critical Stakeholders and Participate in Implementing Partner Groups.**

- ***Participation in Implementing Partner Groups.*** IMARISHA continues to participate in Home Based Care (HBC) and Most Vulnerable Children (MVC) IPGs. During this quarter, IMARISHA contributed to several MVC Newsletters, but did not attend an IPG for either group due to scheduling conflicts.

Following up on the self assessment tool to help community HIV HBC providers and clinic nurses identify those clients at risk of defaulting from the continuum of care in the last quarter, IMARISHA met with Africare and Pathfinder to revise the tool and simplify it in Y3Q3. The tool was then shared with USAID and CDC, and further revised. IMARISHA assisted with the development of instructions and supported their translation into Kiswahili. At the start of Q4 both Africare and Pathfinder had plans to test the tool in Q4.

- ***Participation in Specialized TA Provider Working Group.*** IMARISHA continues to chair the quarterly specialized TA Provider Working Group which provides a forum for TA providers to share knowledge and coordinate. The group did not meet in Y3Q3.

Y3Q3 Deliverables:

- IMARISHA will document participation in partnerships and fora in quarterly and annual reports.
- Development of patient self assessment tool to improve ART adherence - underway

2.4 TECHNICAL AREA 4: ENHANCE THE EVIDENCE BASE THROUGH INCREASED M&E CAPACITY

OVERVIEW

Practitioners working to integrate economic strengthening /livelihoods interventions into HIV/AIDS programming are limited by the available evidence that shows that improvements in economic stature have a positive correlation with health outcomes including food security/nutrition, increased visits to the health clinic and other measures of uptake of health services. In Y1 and Y2, IMARISHA worked to establish some positive relationships between economic strengthening/livelihoods programming and the ability of households to meet basic needs and care for family members. This was done through the partner assessment and the HEA, and both of which have contributed lessons learned to the broader discussion around PEPFAR indicators for ES for OVC and PLHIV. Additional documentation of best practices is necessary, including assessments that are able to better measure the intersection and impact of ES and improved health outcomes. IMARISHA is also working with partners to take a more systematic approach for planning outcomes and results, monitoring them better and using the information for more informed decision making.

Year 3 will focus on building competencies in monitoring, using causal modeling for improving planning and decision-making as well as sharing knowledge among practitioners (state and non-state). IMARISHA is also seeking to work with MEASURE Evaluation on a more rigorous impact evaluation, the concept note for which has been submitted to USAID Tanzania and the Office of Global AIDS Coordinator.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTIONS AND DELIVERABLES

► Causal Modeling for Improved ES Planning and Monitoring

- **Continue to conduct workshop series on basic concepts of causal modeling combined with market analysis.** During Y2, IMARISHA developed and rolled out a training course on causal and logic models for ES. The course was rolled out in Dar es Salaam with partners and Government in attendance. IMARISHA also gave a brief overview of the course to local government authorities during its roadshow to share the HEA results. The interest expressed by government participants was substantial and IMARISHA plans to deliver the course in two new locations in 2013.

In Y3Q3 IMARISHA included causal modeling in its course for ward extension officers in Kilolo and Mufindi districts as part of the LGA capacity building pilot program. The reaction of extension officers to the concepts was positive. Very few of them have been exposed to the concept of a “logical framework” to plan activities against a set of constraints. Ward extension officers especially liked the practical session that had officers develop a HES causal model through a step-by-step process during the training. For this exercise, extension officers were divided into groups according to their technical expertise/profession. For example, agriculture extension officers were grouped with other agriculture extension officers, livestock extension officers with livestock officers, etc. to discuss potential interventions to be applied to vulnerable households. Groups often came up with overlapping interventions. The exercise highlighted the need of good coordination and a common framework to address problem solving at the community level. Feedback from the training was overwhelming positive and IMARISHA looks forward to seeing how extension officers will take this back to their wards for application.

Y3Q3 Deliverables:

- Causal model course offered in with introduction to household economic strengthening to Kilolo and Mufindi Extension Staff in Y3Q3

► **Monitoring Tools for Partners and LGAs**

- **Supportive Supervision Tools.** As noted in Technical Area I, IMARISHA will review and adapt/develop supportive supervision tools for follow-up mentoring and monitoring across IMARISHA technical course content areas: savings, poultry, household gardening and nutrition, and basic business skills. The expectation is that these tools will provide guidance to implementers on understanding basic economic behavior change in their communities. The tools are meant for regular monitoring visits and will enable implementers to develop their own standards and criteria for graduating beneficiaries from support.

During Y3Q1 IMARISHA finalized all productive behavior checklists in Swahili and developed “Step by Step” job aides in English and Swahili for three ES activities: savings groups, household gardening and nutrition strengthening, and local chicken production. The checklists and job aides were introduced to partners during the partner meeting in a small group session. In Y3Q3, IMARISHA reviewed the tools and is working on a dissemination strategy for finalized tools.

Given funding constraints, sharing may be done in through a webinar format in Q4 or early Y4Q1.

Y3Q3 Deliverables:

- See Technical Area I

► **Household Economic Assessment (HEA).**

The Household Economic Assessment has made an important contribution to PEPFAR partners by helping to partner to better plan and implement economic strengthening services. The HEA served as a baseline for IMARISHA and has been a useful decision-making tool for partners as they seek to better understand household economic vulnerability. The success of the HEA can be measured by those partners who have used the data to help evaluate their current ES intervention and how, based on the data, they can strengthen these interventions. Another indicator of the HEA’s success is evidenced by demands for the HEA coming from new partners, as is the case with World Education.

- **HEA for New Households and New Partners.** IMARISHA has completed its HEA work with WEI. Nothing new to report this quarter. See previous quarterly reports for more details on the WEI HEA. During Q3, IMARISHA and WEI learned that the two abstracts it submitted to ICASA for consideration based on the data from the HEA were not accepted. DAI and WEI are considering submission to alternative conferences and fora.
- **Endline HEA for ROADS.** As noted in Y3Q1, there have been discussions with FHI 360 ROADS on the implementation of an endline HEA. While FHI 360 and its ES implementer, DAI, had plans to begin training and data collection in May 2013, this activity was delayed due to troubles faced by FHI 360 in getting its Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval from National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR). In May 2013, FHI 360 instead sought and received IRB approval from Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS) in late June.

Led by sub-partner DAI, ROADS conducted data collection for the HEA in August and September (Q3) and began data entry. The endline survey was conducted in 3 sites: Makambako, Tunduma and Kahama. IMARISHA assisted with the recruitment of Research Assistants, Data entry Clerks and Supervisors. Although IMARISHA hosted this process out of its Dar es Salaam office, IMARISHA was not able to support the training and data collection part of the survey due to emergency of other

activities with LGAs and National Government. Analysis is currently underway in conjunction with DAI home office staff.

- **Planning for HEA for MVC Partners.** As Pamoja Tuwalee closes in mid-2015, IMARISHA plans to begin working with Pamoja Tuwalee partners in late 2013 (anticipated Q4) to plan for the end-line survey. The actual survey will be implemented in early 2014 under the Year 4 work plan.
- **HEA Lite. New activity!** As IMARISHA engages more and more with partners, it continues to gain greater insights into the complex issue of case management. Case managers – including HBC volunteers, parasocial workers, MVCC members, community resource persons or other MVC focused staff - often understand household vulnerability when they see it, but they may not be able to translate the economic or food security issues into a tailored set of ES priorities for action. To that end, the HEA provides good economic data and gives partners a snapshot of economic vulnerability for a moment in time, allowing them to plan and design program interventions supported by data. While this was a great improvement, the tool itself is not geared toward case management; in its full application, the tool is complex and not user friendly enough for an individual case manager to use with new households to determine what package of ES services is needed.

Thus, an HEA tool modified for case managers offers a unique opportunity to better assess a household's ability to participate in an ES activity. Having access to and expertise in the use of a scaled down, simplified vulnerability assessment tool will aid case managers in assessing where households fall on the livelihoods pathway and planning appropriate activities for those households.

IMARISHA is engaging a DAI staffer, Robert Salerno, to undertake desk research into the simplification of the HEA tool for precisely these purposes. Mr. Salerno is currently working on the development of a tool that combines some aspects of the HEA (including the FANTA Household Hunger Scale), the Progress out of Poverty Index (PPI), a poverty measurement tool developed by Grameen Foundation in 2012. Upon completion, IMARISHA envisions a tool that is no more than 22 questions and can be used by program implementers to score and make decisions. IMARISHA anticipates sharing a draft tool later in Y3Q4 or early Y4Q1. This is something that IMARISHA is also actively seeking outside engagement on through the Economic Strengthening Taskforce.

Y3Q3 Deliverables:

- HEA support for FHI 360 ROADS – completed in Y3Q3

► Knowledge Sharing Events and Initiatives.

Innovation and inspiration comes from a variety of sources. As the project was beginning and starting to gain momentum, IMARISHA listened to many sub-partners, including those that had participated in PEPFAR Track One programs, voice the challenges they encounter working with HIV affected households and communities, which has intensified as aid shifts from direct material support (e.g. food, school fees) to promoting economic strengthening and livelihoods interventions. People were skeptical that communities would take up the proposed interventions and a common sentiment was “We have nothing to give to the community anymore. Economic strengthening is too hard.” Over Year 2, IMARISHA was happy to see the dialogue start to change. These same partners that once doubted, started to express deep satisfaction with the results of economic strengthening approaches that had been adopted, particularly savings groups.

IMARISHA recognizes the difficulty of these transitions and, to help ease them, strongly encourages local organizations to share their revelations with other, newer adopters. IMARISHA also recognizes

that with new adopters there is often the desire for more information to deepen engagement and understanding of what works best and in what instance – with youth, with caregivers, with local government. In Y3, IMARISHA will use a variety of mechanisms to promote learning, knowledge sharing and experiential learning, including conducting cross visits with new ES adopters to visit more established ES programs in the same or other regions. Cross visits will also be a key component of partner meetings going forward.

Similarly, it is also incumbent upon IMARISHA to identify and share lessons learned from organizations that have experienced success with ES interventions with audiences that have not yet been exposed to such innovations. To the extent possible, IMARISHA seeks to promote the positive role models (positive deviants) for greater learning through all activities in 2013.

- **Partner Meetings.** As in past years, IMARISHA will convene at least two partner meetings of various sizes and flavors to bring together economic strengthening implementers with the aim of learning and sharing. These fora provide soft skills, knowledge transfer and link partners from CSOs, government, PEPFAR, academicians and other development partners.

As noted in Technical Area 1, IMARISHA held a successful partner event in May 2013. See Technical Area 1 for more details. IMARISHA conducted a second partner meeting to celebrate the harvest of OFSP. See Technical Area 2 for more details.

- **Facilitate Cross Visits.** As noted in previous reports, IMARISHA will continue to explore and provide cross visit opportunities to expose partners to successful economic strengthening interventions and inspire them to adopt and add those interventions into their own programming. These visits will also provide a forum for partners to share ideas and build relationships with other “experts” locally in Tanzania. Cross visits were done as part of IMARISHA’s partner meeting and were used when seeking support for the pilot program in Iringa for DEDs in the districts. These visits prove useful in demonstrating both the power of ES but also the challenges in supporting them well. The visit proved to be powerful and persuasive in getting districts interested and engaged in the idea of ward level extension officer capacity building.
- **Document Best Practices.** In addition to its project updates, contributions to the MVC Monthly Newsletter produced by the MVC IPG Secretariat, and success stories (see Communications section), IMARISHA will develop at least 3 short technical notes on best practices in ES to share with wider audiences. An outline of the case study/technical note series has been drafted and shared with other livelihoods/ES experts in the DAI home office and with IMARISHA staff. IMARISHA has begun work on one case study of Allamano Center this quarter. The outline will be shared with USAID and work on the case studies is expected to be completed by the end of Y3Q4.

In addition to its own planned technical notes, DAI IMARISHA Chief of Party and its Livelihoods Manager also contributed technical content to technical notes being produced by the SEEP Network on savings groups and youth. These two technical notes reflect IMARISHA and PEPFAR partner content from Tanzania. The two technical notes are entitled:

- “The State of Savings Groups: A Look at Household and Child Effects” written by Meagan Gash; and
- “Savings Group ‘Plus’: Using Financial Services to Provide Integrated Services” written by Candace Nelson.

IMARISHA expects these notes to be published during or around the time of the SEEP Conference in November 2013.

- **Pamoja Tuwalee Savings Study.** In addition to the technical notes series, IMARISHA began working with Pamoja Tuwalee partners in Y3Q2 to plan and implement an ethnographic study of savings programs that support MVC households. Because Pamoja Tuwalee implementers work in different regions, utilize different strategies to manage CSGs and combine different programmatic activities with savings to ensure expanded outcomes for beneficiaries (e.g., combining literacy with savings or linkages with other formal financial institutions), the savings study aims to do the following:
 - Document nuances and programmatic attributes of the different CSG models employed by Pamoja Tuwalee implementing partners, highlighting best practices in reaching MVC households;
 - Illustrate some of the successes and challenges of reaching the most vulnerable households using the CSG model;
 - Share and analyze programmatic adaptations that have been made to address constraints or challenges in reaching vulnerable households;
 - Share experience of implementers in working in and around other savings group models, such as VICOBA;
 - Showcase some successful case studies of savings groups as well as the individual caregivers and families benefitting from savings groups;
 - Discuss learning at Pamoja Tuwalee about the links between savings groups and household economic strengthening
 - Provide recommendations/suggestions of emerging good practices that may be useful to implementers of MVC support programs, and
 - Highlight areas for further research, assessment and technical assistance.

Although this study is not a rigorous evaluation of the impact of Pamoja Tuwalee-led CSGs on specific vulnerability or poverty characteristics of MVC households and children, the study does analyze emerging CSG approaches and practices in serving households in which MVC live. The results are aimed at MVC program implementers, donors and policymakers to enable greater learning on the successes, challenges and remaining questions related to engaging vulnerable households in CSGs, and are also meant to inform future impact evaluations.

Additionally, given that the study is being conducted jointly between four implementing partners and a technical assistance provider, the study methodology is intended to enable collaborative learning amongst the participant organizations. To the extent possible, M&E and technical staff from the different partners will be selected to do data collection/analysis in those sites not affiliated with their own organization, so as to maximize learning amongst the participants.

During Q3 IMARISHA worked with partners to finalize the terms of reference, developed a timeline that has been shared with and agreed upon by partners, developed a budget for shared costs and hired Brett Matthews, Savings Consultant to help develop the research plan, interview and focus group discussion tools, field test the tools and train a subset of the planned field staff (3 people) on how to use them. At this writing, the plan is to have field work begin in Q4 and be completed in Y4Q1. IMARISHA will again engage Brett to help complete the analysis and writing.

Y3Q3 Deliverables:

- At least 2 partner meetings by Y3Q4- 2 completed

- Cross visits (depending on partner interest)- none to date
- At least 3 technical notes on different ES thematic topics by Y3Q4 including savings study- outline drafted, two notes/studies underway and the third is planned
- Contributions to other industry technical notes sharing the experience in Tanzania

► **Rigorous Evaluations and Operations Research**

In July 2012, PEPFAR Washington released its new guidance for OVC programming. The purpose of the guidance is to “help PEPFAR country teams and implementing partners develop country operational plans (COPs) and design programs that support vulnerable children in their contexts, align with known best practice, and incorporate potential innovation.” It seeks to aid teams in identifying and implementing appropriate, evidence-based, and cost-effective activities that will maximize improvement in the well-being of vulnerable children, stemming the epidemic and closing gaps identified in past programming efforts. “Evidence” – the use of and to the extent possible, the development of – is a key theme throughout the document. PEPFAR notes ***“Programs should build interventions on evidence-based practice. This guidance includes summaries of the evidence for the efficacy of a range of child and family support interventions.”***

Within the context of household economic strengthening (HES), the PEPFAR OVC guidance notes that HES encompasses a broad range of evidence of varying quality, rigor, and validity for OVC programs. Many categories of interventions could be appropriate, each with their own evidence base. The preponderance of evidence to date validates a conceptual framework for the role of HES approaches in OVC programs and justifies a prioritization of interventions that are most appropriate and effective for families participating in these efforts.

The guidance around HES goes on to note that among common HES interventions, the most evidence exists around two interventions: cash transfers (notably a social protection intervention) and savings/money management. In the area of income promotion (a traditional focus of HES), the evidence of impact on OVC programming is quite weak. Income promotion interventions (which include access to credit, business skills training, enhancing productivity, or improving market access and whose aim is to promote increased income for families) show only the most distant causal links to child well-being and have not been “adequately explored beyond descriptive studies.” As PEPFAR notes, “further rigorous research is necessary to better understand what works and why.” Similarly – although not noted in the guidance – the links between food security³ and HES interventions have not been well researched or noted within the context of OVC (though PEPFAR notes their relation in the guidance).

Within Tanzania, HIV care and support implementers and the government have long focused on “income promotion” as a key strategy of HES. Prior to the implementation under IMARISHA, service providers regularly equivocated household economic strengthening with income generation.

³ IMARISHA notes it’s the full definition of **Food Security** refers to a household’s physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that fulfills the dietary needs and food preferences of that household for living an active and healthy life. Specifically, we note the three facets of food security which include food availability (focused on food/agricultural production issues), food access (where food is grown or purchased as well as the resources to obtain it), and food use (which includes knowledge of basic nutrition and care). FAO adds a fourth facet: the stability of the first three dimensions of food security over time. Food security is not just nutrition as it is often equated in the context of health.

That is, they believed that income strategies would solve all economic vulnerability issues including food insecurity. In fact, Tanzanian government policies on MVC and even the language for home based care guidelines note the need for helping vulnerable households engage in income generating activities, even if in some instances this type of work may not be advisable for a household that is not meeting basic food needs of its members. Over the past year and a half IMARISHA has attempted to bring more knowledge, expertise and understanding to both implementing partners and the government on economic strengthening, demystifying the concept in general and sharing more nuances about the range of interventions that are needed to address varying economic needs at the household level. This started with the Partner Assessment report from October 2011 (a survey of 70+ implementing partners in Tanzania and their experience with economic strengthening) which demonstrated significant gaps that exist across service providers, which was supported by results from the Household Economic Assessment that provided much more nuanced data on the varying levels of household vulnerability.

But IMARISHA realizes more rigorous research is needed to show what kinds of interventions have greater impact and how improved economic well-being translates into improved health outcomes for HIV vulnerable families.

In late Y2, IMARISHA proposes to work with MEASURE Evaluation to find opportunities to enhance the HES evidence base in Tanzania. The objective of this work would be to add to a broader body of knowledge that could positively influence future programs designed as well as improve implementation of existing programs. In late January IMARISHA worked with MEASURE Evaluation to submit a concept to the USG Interagency Technical Team for Implementation Science entitled “Impact Evaluation of Community Savings Groups on the Well-being of Orphans and Vulnerable Children and their Caregivers in Tanzania”. The study is intended to review the impact at savings groups as implemented by Africare for most vulnerable children households, specifically looking at the impact of caregivers’ participation in savings groups on food security—specifically, regular food consumption over time. Secondary questions include:

- How is household participation in savings groups correlated with children’s nutritional status, uptake of health services, and school attendance over time?
- How does participation in savings groups affect women’s household decision making power, experience of gender-based violence, felt social support, and financial and parental self-efficacy over time?
- How is household participation in savings groups correlated with household food security, income/assets, and expenditures (intensity, regularity) on food, education, health services, and shelter over time?
- How do household income, assets, expenditure and trade, lending, and borrowing change from month to month, over the course of a year? Are there differences between savings group households and households not participating in a saving group?
- How does group membership (i.e., open only to program beneficiaries vs. open to entire community) affect the impact of savings groups on program beneficiaries?

The concept note was submitted to the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator in mid-February (Q1) and deemed appropriate. It was later included in a USAID/Tanzania associate award to MEASURE Evaluation. Communication in late Q3 with MEASURE Staff noted that this activity was delayed indefinitely. Note: this research will not take place under IMARISHA’s current budget; a separate agreement would need to be put in place between MEASURE and DAI.

Y3Q3 Deliverables:

- None that flow directly to IMARISHA

3. COMMUNICATIONS

Communications and outreach are important tools for increasing awareness of USAID's and PEPFAR's work in economic strengthening as well as helping to gain stakeholder buy-in of the IMARISHA program. In Year 3, IMARISHA will continue developing communication activities that will promote positive messaging suitable for both internal and external audiences in an effort to highlight the value of USAID's and PEPFAR's investment economic strengthening.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTIONS AND DELIVERABLES

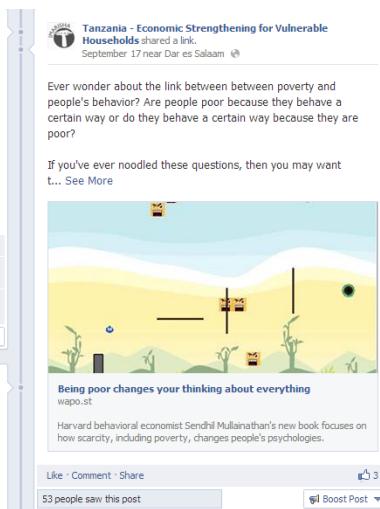
► Effectively communicate IMARISHA project information, achievements and lessons learned.

- **Dissemination of information.** IMARISHA submits regular updates for the MVC Monthly newsletter, 2 submissions were made this quarter. IMARISHA also developed four additional activity updates this quarter (with several others pending at this submission). In addition, IMARISHA developed 3 success stories this quarter. All these materials will be shared with USAID.
- **Development of tools and resources.** IMARISHA worked extensively on the development and finalization of several teaching aides and materials in Y3Q3. Two step-by-step aides focused on communicating in no more than 9-11 steps, the key processes related to Household Gardening and Nutrition Strengthening and Conducting a Savings Meeting. The posters were developed in the Swahili language and distributed to participants at the Nane Nane Exhibition as well as at Farmer Field day events. Additional production will be done so that posters can be shared more widely with trainees.

In addition, IMARISHA developed a comprehensive Swahili language catalogue of IMARISHA course descriptions that was shared at the Nane Nane Exhibition as well and finalized one-page course descriptions for all key training courses during this quarter in both Swahili and English.



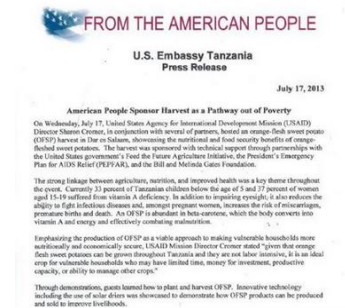
- **Regular Posting on IMARISHA Facebook and Twitter sites.** IMARISHA regularly utilizes its Facebook page (page name: Tanzania – Economic Strengthening for Vulnerable Households) and its Twitter account (@IMARISHA_TZ) to promote activities. In addition, DAI Global posts project news on the DAI Facebook page and regularly tweets on IMARISHA activities. This quarter IMARISHA posted and tweeted on a variety of topics and used Facebook to promote its Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato Harvest, share out news articles on work related to IMARISHA and economic strengthening, and share other interesting information.



- **Abstract submissions.** IMARISHA received confirmation this quarter that one of the abstract submissions to the ICASA conference in South Africa in December was accepted. IMARISHA's Livelihoods Coordinator, Lucy Maziku, will be representing the project. The abstract accepted was *"Determinants in Measuring Economic Resilience among HIV affected Vulnerable Households – a Review and Analysis of a Tanzania Household Economic Assessment."*
- **Website opportunity identified!** During this quarter, IMARISHA identified a website that will be able to host IMARISHA materials for wider public dissemination. Through the KDID portal, IMARISHA was able to create a project page where a basic description is posted, along with key project details, and is linked to specific resources and housed in the Microlinks library. In Y3Q4 IMARISHA will work on populating this new website resource with materials.
- **SEEP Conference.** IMARISHA was also notified that its panel (with FHI360's LIFT Project) on vulnerability assessment tools was accepted. IMARISHA Deputy Technical Director, Khalid Mgaramo, will speak on a panel at the November conference in Washington, DC, sharing IMARISHA's experience in developing and using the HEA and the self-assessment tool. IMARISHA is thrilled to share its experience with an international audience.
- **DAI Journal.** Over the course of the third quarter, DAI IMARISHA Chief of Party Colleen Green and DAI staffer Kirsten Weeks, developed article on resilience that will appear in the DAI Journal on

the same topic. The article looks at some of the findings from IMARISHA's HEA on resilience as well as how it is using its programming to build resilience among vulnerable households in Tanzania.

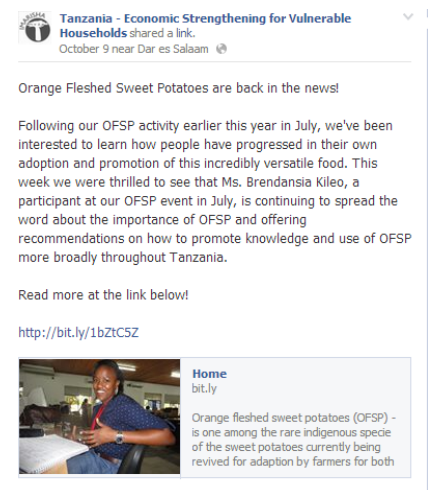
- **Making the news!** IMARISHA is delighted to have appeared in several articles and publications during Y3Q3. The first announcements came with the official USAID press release on the Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato event in July:



IMARISHA also had an op-ed published in The Citizen, entitled 'Farmers are the stepping-stone to increased health and wealth in Tanzania,' which coincided with the project's participation in the Nane Nane Exhibition.



Finally, as mentioned previously, OFSP event participant Brendansia Kileo was featured in 'Youth of Week' in The Guardian.



Y3Q3 Deliverables:

- 4 activity updates completed and submitted in Y3Q3
- Success stories developed - 3 in Y3Q3
- Grantee profiles – no grantee profiles were developed this quarter
- 1 abstracts accepted for ICASA
- Website opportunity identified,

4. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

IMARISHA continued to provide technical assistances (TA) to local HIV and MVC partners in areas such as savings led microfinance, basic business skills, household and community horticulture and nutrition strengthening, and poultry production. As a specialized TA provider for Economic Strengthening (ES), IMARISHA's role is to be the trainer, standard-bearer and adviser, and also venture funder for new innovations for its partners. Adverse environmental effects stemming from economic development are a fundamental concern in the developing world. As part of our award from USAID, it is IMARISHA's responsibility to provide adequate environmental oversight and ensure that environmental considerations are integrated into those economic activities that we undertake or fund directly.

In recognizing that there are varying degrees of environmental impacts, from minor to significant, and beneficial to adverse, in Y3Q3 IMARISHA carried out environmental reviews for its sub grantees, KIHUMBE, Cheetah Development, Community Active in Development Association (CADA) and Africa Bridge completed environmental review reports for our grants system and submitting environmental review and verification plan to USAID for approval. See Table 6 to review IMARISHA's environmental mitigation plan.

Moreover, in August IMARISHA also conducted direct training for one grantee, Africa Bridge on livestock, integrated pest and disease management in line with a previously submitted and approval Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action plan (PERSUAP). The training was completed for 28 persons (9 women and 19 men) affiliated with Africa Bridge, including Africa Bridge staff, trainers, local government authorities and members of dairy cooperatives. The training aimed to inculcate knowledge on livestock integrated pest and disease management (IPDM), best practices, and pesticides/pesticide use safety to comply with the PERSUAP which was approved on April 22, 2013. Following the training, DAI submitted the project Safer Use Action Plan which named steps and actions to be taken by IMARISHA and Africa Bridge in managing risks going forward. The SUAP and a training report were submitted to USAID on August 29, 2013.

Demonstration of pesticides registered and approved for use in Tanzania to manage livestock pests.



Table 6: Environmental Mitigation Plan Part 3 of 3: Reporting Form

List of Mitigation Measure from column 3 in the EMP Mitigation Plan (EMP Part 2 of 3)	Status of Mitigation Measures	List any outstanding issues relating to required conditions	Remarks
<p>The use of chicken vaccines will comply with Tanzanian tropical pesticides research institute act 18 of 1979, Bureau of Standards Act, No.3 of 1975, Food and Drugs Act, No 1 of 2003 as well as, USAID Environmental Procedure and Code of Federal Regulation 216</p>	<p>Chickens are susceptible to many diseases. In order to reducing losses of large numbers of chickens and improve chickens productivity. Trainees were advised to use vaccines that control Newcastle and fowl pox diseases. The vaccines advised for Newcastle is I-2 which is Avirulent, thermostable vaccine used in chickens of all ages</p>	<p>Safe uses and handling of vaccines that makes provisional for trainers users and applicator as well as for monitoring uses and effectiveness of the vaccine(s).</p> <p>Note: at the start of Y3Q4 the Tanzania Food and Drug Administration an investigation by the Tanzania Food and Drug Authority (TFDA), announced the results of an investigation of fake New Castle vaccines being produced in Tanzania. TFDA announced that it was halting production of all vaccines made in Tanzania for NCD; now livestock keeper and vaccinations will be required to source a more expensive vaccine made abroad.</p>	<p>The IMARISHA Project does not assist in the procurement or use by beneficiaries of vaccines; IMARISHA staff use vaccines only in the context of training community groups on local chicken keeping.</p>
<p>Permaculture and agriculture demonstration will employ Integrated Pest Management practices and uses of agricultural inputs (fertilizers and seeds) and biological controls</p>	<p>Permaculture and agriculture demonstration will employ Integrated Pest Management practices and uses of agricultural inputs (fertilizers, seeds) and biological controls</p>	<p>IMARISHA provides permaculture training and technical assistance from a perspective of sustainable agriculture. Trainings focus on sustainable agriculture techniques such as proper use of animal waste, grey water, double-digging,</p>	<p>IMARISHA encourages small scale farmers to use sustainable technologies and household materials they have</p>

		crop pairing to limit pests and foster growth. Note: the only exception to these demonstrations done during Farmer Field Days with TAPP who – under its EMP- has taken on higher impact, higher risk environmental activities including pesticide use for horticulture farmers.	on hand rather than pesticides and fertilizers.
<p>Several mitigation measure will be used during project intervention to support small scale diary cooperatives as an economic strengthening strategy for rural HIV vulnerable household this will includes:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero grazing system will be adopted. • Grantee will evaluate the uses of integrated vector management (IVM) and integrated pest management (IPM). However, when pesticides are used the grantee, Africa Bridge will adhere to safer use action plan and handling in line with Tanzania Tropical Pesticides Research Act 18 of 1997, Bureau of Standards Act, No. 3 of 1975, Food and Drugs Act, No. 1 of 2003 as well as USAID Environmental Procedures and Code of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMARISHA has received approval of its Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) required for its grant to Africa Bridge. As per instructions from USAID, IMARISHA completed the Safe Use Action Plan and submitted it to the MEO and BEO in August 2013. IMARISHA has assisted and will continue to assist Africa Bridge staff to obtain pesticide registration information from the Tanzania Pesticide Research Institute (TPRI). IMARISHA will also update its PERSUAP as needed. • In August 2013, Africa Bridge and its beneficiaries were trained on livestock integrated pest and disease management (IPDM), best practices, and pesticides/pesticide use safety to comply with Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) in line with USAID Title 22 CFR Regulation 216. 	<p>Africa Bridge during field extension visits and planned project training and capacity building events, will continue to inform and teach implementers and beneficiaries on livestock integrated pest and disease management (IPDM), best practices, and pesticides/pesticide use safety to in line with USAID Title 22 CFR and Tanzania Tropical Pesticides Research Act 18 of 1997, Bureau of Standards Act, No. 3 of 1975 as well as Food and Drugs Act, No. 1 of 2003.</p>	<p>Proposed project area is relevant for mixed farming system; IMARISHA has submitted a Safer Use Action Plan in line with its approved PERSUAP; approval for this is pending</p>

<p>Federal Regulation 216 and the details of the submitted and approved PERSUAP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleanliness and good husbandry carried out to ensure there are no leakages of effluent/waste water to ground water systems or land from livestock buildings and livestock buildings do not jeopardize quality of life of nearby residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa Bridge will not to support the purchase, promotion or use of acaricide or insecticide products containing alphamethrin, chlorfenvinphos, cymiazole, ehtion and flumethrin (all 5 not EPA registered) • Africa Bridge staff to keep copies of the list of approved pesticide products for Africa Bridge promotion at all project sites and with sub-contracted partners. 		
<p>As part of its grant to KIHUMBE, mitigation measures for auto mechanics workshop will include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper land use to curb the spread of pollutant and ensure sustainable environment • Protect existing trees which absorb generated carbon dioxide for photosynthesis. This will make the air environment of premises fresh all year round • Car painting done only in enclosed areas with less spraying so as to reduce gas production into the atmosphere • Proper handling of waste (e.g., brake fluid, greases, spent oil, radiator coolant, 	<p>The main potential environmental hazards in this project are limited to risks associated with noise impacting on students/staff and neighbors, improper handling of waste and other volatile compounds which may pose a threat to human life. Environmental Review Report and Forms (ERR & ERF) were submitted and approved by USAID. The ERR & ERF proposed management of all of these risks to be mainstreamed in the teaching curricula and to ensure the project meet legal responsibilities in pursuant to Tanzania Environmental Management Act, No. 20 of 2004 which provides comprehensive legal and institutional framework for sustainable environmental management to guide various investment and development interventions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of equipment, tools and machine in compliance with environmental protection standards • IMARISHA grantee (KIHUMBE) will ensure that it is protecting existed trees in the premises which absorb generated carbon dioxide for photosynthesis. This will make the air environment of premises fresh all year round. • Garages with student trainees will ensure proper handling of waste (brake fluid, greases, spent oil, radiator coolant, soot, fuel, metal scraps, 	<p>IMARISHA is promoting continuous application of an integrated preventative environmental strategy so as to reduce risk to humans and the environment.</p>

soot, fuel, metal scraps, chemicals) and other volatile compounds to reduce drastically air and land pollutants in the environment and enhance sound environmental management system of generated waste		chemicals) and other volatile compounds to reduce drastically air and land pollutants in the environment and enhance sound environmental management system of generated waste	
<p>For its grant to Cheetah Development, mitigation Measures for food preservation technology will include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of solar drying racks with improved drying technologies which designed to reduce costs, conserve resources, mitigate risks to humans and the environment • Project will ensure that cleaner production techniques are used to produce quality and hygienic dried produce • Project will also ensure that drinking water sources or other productive uses of local services and resources are not compromised by the introduction of the food processing activity • Beneficiaries will avoid burning waste as this contributes to air pollution and ensure that any waste residue is used in some other productive activity such as 	<p>Major concern in preservation of food using solar drying technology could be on hygiene and water which may pose a threat to human life. Environmental Review Report and Forms (ERR & ERF) were submitted and approved by USAID. The ERR & ERF proposed IMARISHA Grantee (Cheetah Development) will need to pursue cleaner production techniques to ensure hygienic production. It will also ensure that drinking water sources are not compromised by the introduction of the food processing activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheetah Development Inc. will procure Solar drying racks with improved drying technologies which designed to reduce costs, conserve resources, mitigate risks to humans and the environment • Cheetah Development Inc. will create awareness on the technology as a viable economic opportunity for vulnerable subsistence farmers and ensure that cleaner production techniques are used to produce quality and hygienic dried produce 	<p>With the implementation of the specified mitigation and monitoring, significant adverse impacts are very unlikely</p>

<p>making compost or providing feed to poultry or other animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site selection of market will ensure it addresses any concerns to the community that may harm human health and the environment 			
<p>For grantee CADA, mitigation measures for economic strengthening of PLHIV in off grid areas by establishing solar phone charging centers include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper use and handling of solar components, proper decommissioning and potentially harmful materials are not released into the environment • Procure solar panels and solar phone charging components in accordance with environmental protection standards • Solar panels are encased in heavy duty glass or plastic, which ensure little risk on release of semiconductor material into the environment. 	<p>Environmental Review Report and Forms (ERR & ERF) were submitted and approved by USAID. The ERR &</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project will create awareness on the technology and ensure that proper decommissioning and recycling of solar panels, thereby mitigating that potentially harmful materials are not released into the environment • Project will procure solar components in accordance to environmental protection standards 	<p>With the implementation of the specified mitigation and monitoring, significant adverse impacts are very unlikely</p>

5. WORK PLAN FOR COMING QUARTER

Below in Table 7 are the planned activities for Quarter 4 of 2013 by technical area.

Table 7: IMARISHA Work Plan by Technical Area

ACTIVITY	DATE TO BE COMPLETED	RESPONSIBILITY
Project Administration and Finance		
Monitor grantee milestones and prepare grantee milestone payments	Ongoing through end of project	Grants Manager
Work with Deputy Technical Director on core competency development areas. Additional training is being provided to Deputy Technical Director at DAI's headquarters in Bethesda, MD as part of a planned trip to the US to present at the SEEP Conference in November 2013	November 2013	COP and DAI project management staff
Plan and roll out professional development training(s) for staff in key areas of need	December 2013	Procurement specialist, DFAC
Technical Area I: Increasing Capacity of PEPFAR Implementing Partners		
Roll out agreed upon trainings with partners, particularly new partners. Key trainings for coming quarter include: Pathfinder Tutunzane II (savings MIS), Mufindi and Kilolo districts (Intensive Savings); all other partner trainings have been postponed due to partner and IMARISHA incremental funding issues	By December 2013	All IMARISHA Technical Staff
Monitoring/mentoring visits – key planned monitoring trips: Kimara (Dar es Salaam)- all other monitoring visits are postponed due to incremental funding issues	By December 2013	Select IMARISHA technical staff for agriculture, livestock, business skills and savings with partner staff
Provide technical assistance as requested- Kimara Peer Educators and KIHUMBE requested- postponed due to incremental funding issues	Ongoing through December 2013	Select IMARISHA staff as requested
Produce finalized/revised manuals for BBS and Market Analysis	By mid Q4- on track	Economic Development Manager
Dissemination Meeting or Event to share new IEC tools and manuals	By Q4- looking for alternatives mechanisms to disseminate tools given incremental funding issues	IMARISHA Staff TBD

Select potential ES partners who could become ES Centers of Excellence	Postponed; may be taken up in Q4	Technical staff (lead – still TBD)
Technical Area 2: Establish Partnerships, Linkages and Pilot Programs		
Disburse fund to grantees as per milestones achieved	By end of Q4	Grants Manager, DFAC
Ensure equipment for KIHUMBE is delivered to job incubation center	By early Q4	Grants Manager, DFAC and Procurement Specialist (as required)
Determine use of the remaining IIF funds to award to some partners with innovative ideas that will be realized within a short period of time	As part of Q4 work planning process	Grants Manager with oversight of COP and DFAC
Monitor grantee progress in line with monitoring schedule	Ongoing through end of project	Grants Manager
Link OFSP into gardening activities as per working relationship with RAC	Ongoing through Q4	Livelihoods Coordinator
Undertake follow up meeting with TAPP to evaluate usefulness/effectiveness of farmer field days	Ongoing through 2013	Partner and select technical staff
Participate in TIMAP; link other partners into next meetings	Ongoing through Q4 2013	Livelihoods Manager
Finalize ES/livelihood directory and share with partners	Share progress in Q4	Summer intern/volunteer
Technical Area 3: Improve the Capacity of the GOT		
Local Government Authorities		
Finalize report from ward extension officer job assessment; share with USAID, councils and IPG	Early Q4	COP
Continue roll out of extension officer program in line with work plan; intensive savings training to be conducted in Q4	Q3 into Q4	Deputy Technical Director
Monitor progress of ward staff	Q4 and onward	Select IMARISHA and Partner Staff
National Government		
Continue work with TACAIDS Impact Mitigation Working Group to identify leverage points for improving ES strategies and interventions at the National Level including work on the National Multisectoral Framework for HIV/AIDS	Ongoing on quarterly basis	COP
Continue participation in MVC M&E Working Group of DSW	Ongoing through 2013	M&E Specialist/Deputy Director
Work with DSW and National Economic Strengthening	Q4	COP, Economic Development Manager and other IMARISHA

taskforce to prepare National Household Economic Strengthening Guidelines; conduct taskforce meetings and share with other stakeholders with the aim of finishing draft in 2013		staff as requested
Host meeting with TASAF and Pamoja Tuwalee partners to discuss collaboration- as possible with TASAF	Q4	COP
Continue to engage with national level IPGs (MVC and HBC) and regional/local IPGs where possible	Ongoing through 2013	COP and other IMARISHA Staff
Continue to chair MVC IPG Sub-working group for specialized TA providers	Ongoing Q4 2012	COP
Technical Area 4: Enhance the Evidence Base through Increased M&E Capacity		
Roll out supportive supervision tools/productive behavior checklists- meeting may be planned for special dissemination	Q4	Deputy Technical Director/M&E Specialist
HEA- work with ROADS project to complete endline HEA in 3 sites;	Q3 and Q4	Deputy Technical Director/M&E Specialist
Conduct training on Savings study field tools with Pamoja Tuwalee partners; conduct first round of field visits with partners in mid Q4	Q3 and Q4	COP
Develop other ES specific tools to simplify learning process for less literate audiences	Q3 and Q4	All IMARISHA technical staff
Develop case study series and begin roll out with assistance from DAI home office and other identified writers	Q3 and Q4	COP
Communications		
Develop project updates and success stories to share with USAID and PEPFAR and wider audiences	Ongoing through 2013	IMARISHA Staff with lead by DFAC on postings to Facebook and Twitter
Continue to contribute to MVC Monthly Newsletter	Ongoing through 2013	Director of Finance, Administration and Communication with input from IMARISHA staff
Continue to share news, successes and updates on Facebook and Twitter	Ongoing through 2013	Director of Finance, Administration and Communication and COP with input from IMARISHA staff
Environmental Mitigation and Management		

Monitor environmental actions	Ongoing through 2013	Economic Development Manager in conjunction with other technical staff
Follow up on SUAP submitted in Q3	Q4	Economic Development Manager and COP
Inform grantee Africa Bridge of any outstanding issues with pesticide registration and TPRI as issues arise	Q4	Economic Development Manager

6. STATUS OF 2013 INTERNATIONAL SHORT TERM CONSULTANCIES

Table 8 below lays out planned short term, international consultancies for 2013. All international consultants used by IMARISHA are paired with either a local consultant or staff member with the aim of skills transfer. Other short term technical assistance may be procured internationally with concurrence from the AO/ AOTR. Additionally, IMARISHA will source local consultants and expertise for a variety of work related to partner organizations.

Table 8: International Short Term Consultancies

Name of Individual	Role/Assistance He/She will Provide	Estimated Timeframe
Kirsten Weeks	Planning with local staff for local governance work and ES Center of excellence/Training Cadre; thought leadership on Best Practice publications	Completed
TBD, Local Governance Specialist	Local governance work; development of job competency assessment; support in planning activities for training and capacity building; costing study to look at willingness to pay	This work was completed by a Tanzanian national , Kenny Manara, in lieu of an international consultant; work is completed
Damian Guillemineault	General business training specialist; support the roll out of IMARISHA's business training	This work will not happen in 2013
Alan Schroder	Pesticide specialist; should IMARISHA's PERSUAP be approved, Mr. Schroeder would work with grantee Africa Bridge to develop and adopt a Safe Use Action Plan and train staff and LGAs on pesticide issues related to cattle spraying; this is required as part of an approved PERSUAP	Completed in Q3; SUAP submitted to USAID
Luckshmi Sivalingam, Savings and Livelihoods Specialist	Specialist to assist with the development of savings materials for advanced groups and for basic business training within the context of savings groups	This consultancy will be undertaken by Brett Matthews who has begun the work but will travel to Tanzania in 2014
Robert Salerno	Documentation of best practices; writer/ contributor to publications documenting impact of ES on health outcomes	Home office time underway in Q4
Kirsten Weeks	Work planning for 2014	In lieu of international governance STTA, DAI IMARISHA will use Kirsten Weeks to assist with work planning for 2014

**IMARISHA – TANZANIA ECONOMIC STRENGTHENING FOR
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